

THE AMERICAN

200 FEBRUARY 1967

LEGION

MAGAZINE

WHAT IS RED CHINA'S WAR POTENTIAL?

by Hanson Baldwin

THE HISTORY OF THE JEEP.

WHAT'S IN THAT PACKAGE? (A new law to protect shoppers)

GENERAL WASHINGTON AND HIS SOLDIERS.



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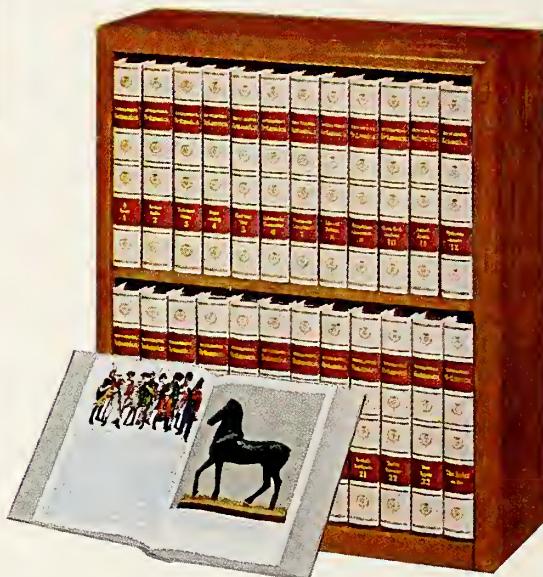
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The American

LEGION

Magazine

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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THE INCREDIBLE LASER

SIR: Robert Isaacs' article on the fantastic variety of novel uses of the laser beam in your December issue could probably be amplified infinitely, though it was about the best popular summary of the laser I've seen yet.

Here in New Mexico, for instance, an irrigation tunnel on an Indian reservation is being drilled by a laser-guided borer, a big, circular gadget that marches into a mountain, cutting a neat 21-foot-diameter hole in a single pass. Before the laser, the borer used to drift off course by as much as several inches in a five-foot advance. Now, guided by a perfectly straight laser beam projected behind it in the intended direction of the cut, the borer has gone as much as a mile and a half without drifting more than five-eighths of an inch off course.

R. T. RADFORT
Albuquerque, N. Mex.

CHRISTMAS AND ITS CUSTOMS

SIR: May I commend your magazine for the scholarly and interesting article on Christmas and its customs. Robert Silverberg has handled an old theme with

a new and remarkable viewpoint. Neither Christian nor non-Christian could take offense at any part of the work. I intend to remove the article and file it in the information section of our high school library.

SISTER MARY BEATRICE, R.S.M., Librarian
Columbus High School
Waterloo, Iowa

SIR: The Christmas story in the December issue was timely, excellent and appreciated.

FREDERIC G. BRANDES
Superintendent of Schools
Beardsley, Minn.

SIR: Robert Silverberg's article, "How Christmas and Its Customs Began" (December), refers to Epiphany (Jan. 6) as the date of the baptism of our Lord. I have been taught that Jan. 6, or Twelfth Night, is celebrated as the date the Wise Men worshipped the infant Jesus.

MRS. ROBERTA BLAIN
Beaumont, Tex.

Epiphany means "revelation." It originally celebrated the baptism of Jesus, at which time it was revealed that He was the Son of God. Since the 5th century, it has also celebrated the worship of the infant Christ by the Magi as the Savior—also a revelation. Today, the Western churches generally follow the latter (and observe the baptism a week later) while the Eastern churches (Greek Orthodox, etc.) follow the older custom. In the Eastern church, Epiphany also commemorates the marriage feast at

EDITOR'S CORNER

GOOD-BYE, DR. FABIAN

DR. BELA FABIAN died in Puerto Rico on Christmas day, at the age of 77. Dr. Fabian was a short, courtly, intense, intellectual, passionate, vastly-informed, freedom-loving Hungarian of enormous courage and vitality. We have published articles about him and by him, the last being "Why Does Khrushchev Need Wheat?" in March of 1964. On that occasion Dr. Fabian told us personally that Khrushchev would be out before the end of the year. We never knew him to be wrong in anything else, and he turned out to be right in that. Dr. Fabian was the very heart and soul and fire of the Hungarian freedom fighters in the United States, by all odds the loudest voice against Communism in Eastern Europe between our shores.

He led demonstrations and picketing activities against Soviet and Communist Hungarian missions here, and was fre-

quently arrested for his picketing activities. He pursued Khrushchev with picketing activities during K's 1959 visit here. He blamed Khrushchev for the death of UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold in a plane crash in the Congo.

During WWI he was imprisoned in Russia. He escaped from the Bolsheviks in 1918 and returned to Hungary, where he was again imprisoned during the brief Communist regime of Bela Kun there. From 1919 on he was by turn a judge in Hungary, a member of the city government of Budapest, and a member of the pre-WWII Hungarian Parliament. It is remarkable that this fearless little man lived to 77. He attacked the Nazis in Hungary as fiercely and openly as the Communists, and was put in the Auschwitz concentration camp by the Gestapo. He again escaped, this time to Patton's Third Army in France in 1945, where he put his knowledge of the Nazis at our service.

After three tempestuous and dangerous decades as an enemy of dictatorships in Europe, he came to the United States in

Cana, when (another revelation) Christ performed his first miracle by turning water into wine.

APOLOGY TO DEAN RUSK

SIR: Your "An Apology to Dean Rusk" in the Editor's Corner (December) was so right and appropriate and such a damn-nice-thing-to-do, that, as a Legionnaire and a government employee, I hasten to say "Well done."

Over 175 years ago, George Mason, Revolutionary statesman, said, "Government is hard work." In our Republic, the State Department is probably the toughest job. Mr. Mason would have approved of your action.

PATRICK BEVILLE
Huntington, W. Va.

DOOLITTLE'S RAID

SIR: In his excellent article, "Doolittle's Raid on Tokyo" (December), Col. Carroll V. Glines, Jr., stated that to this day no one had explained why the take-off from the *Hornet* was advanced a day earlier.

When I was with the M-G-M crew doing the movie version of this historic event (as "Me Charlie"), I talked with several technical consultants there and was led to understand that the leaders feared one of the enemy picket ships that spotted the *Hornet* had radioed Tokyo; hence the earlier take-off involving extra mileage and with barely enough fuel to reach the mainland.

CHINGWAH LEE
San Francisco, Calif.

TO CONSERVE WATER

SIR: In the last paragraph of Dateline Washington in the December issue, you point to a serious water shortage by the year 2000.

In order to help alleviate this impend-

ing situation, I suggest that all houses constructed in the future have special drains from wash basins and tubs into cellar storage tanks from which the water can be pumped to a gravity tank in the attic and then be used for flushing toilets and hosing down driveways.

The cost of pumping the water from the basement to the gravity tank in the attic would not be prohibitive since the entire water supply for some houses is so pumped.

WM. E. MORTON
Palmyra, Penn.

WORD FROM VIETNAM

SIR: I speak for many Americans serving in Vietnam when I say thank you for The American Legion Magazine. Your material is both informative and missionary. For example, "The Story of the Great Indonesian Blood Bath" (December). Having served in this part of the world for a year now, I can strongly appreciate the situation in Indonesia, and realize what it takes to understand the complex situations in the world today. Many Americans are learning. They must.

I believe in the unquenchable American thirst for integrity and truth. I also believe that, with continued help from magazines such as yours, and other members of the Free World press, more Americans and more citizens of the world will understand better the dilemmas and problems facing all of us.

The problems of Vietnam and all of Southeast Asia are far from being solved. We're all finding that out. But, as Jimmy Durante says, "You ain't seen nothing yet." I think that can be said for this battle with Communism. So we must continue to learn and understand.

JAMES C. FARLEY, 1ST LT., USAF
APO, San Francisco, Calif.

1948 to wage a constant one-man war against the Red regime in Hungary and the Soviets' oppression of Eastern Europe and their own peasants. Unlike many protestors and agitators, Dr. Fabian operated from a wealth of inside information and a chain of contacts behind the Iron Curtain that made him one of the most knowledgeable men in the United States on affairs inside Communist Europe. Any reader who still has our March 1964 issue may relive with Dr. Fabian the precision and detail of his information. We have our own memories of him to relive—of which the fondest is walking the sidewalks of New York in mid-winter, munching apples, while Dr. Fabian endlessly erupted intimate details of the miserable and mutely rebellious lives of the peasants in Communist dominated Europe. Good-bye, Dr. Fabian—you were nine feet tall.

THE SUPERMARKET LANGUAGE

ON PAGE 12 of this issue we have a piece about the newly enacted law to control the quantity of goods inside a package on the supermarket shelves, and to control the statements that appear on the

outside of those packages. The article takes you into the realm of the "large, economy size," "the big, big ounce," the package that has been "7¢ off" since it first came on the market, the "assorted nuts" that are chiefly peanuts, etc., etc. If the women don't find "What's in That Package?" by Robert Angus to be especially interesting, we'll be surprised. But we'll be equally surprised if those harried husbands, who also wrestle carts through the supermarket aisles and peer at the packages through their bifocals, don't find it just as interesting, or more so.

CORRECTION

OUR DEC. STATEMENT, p. 30, that "no WWI vet is under 66" is not a precise truth. James Wynkoop, Stillwater, Okla.; Henry Eason, Jackson, Miss.; and George Coates, Homedale, Idaho, are all WWI vets, were all under 66 when our December issue appeared, and have told us so. As Coates noted, you could enlist at 16 with your parents' consent, and he did. And who knows how many fibbed on their ages a bit?

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The author, Pulitzer-Prize winner Hanson W. Baldwin, has been military editor of The New York Times since 1942.

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

IF FUTURE HISTORIANS are asked to select a single development of the 20th century as the most important of our era, they will probably agree that the Communization of China, the establishment of a strong centralized government in Peking for the first time in modern history and the emergence of China as a great military and economic power represented, by far, the most momentous political development of the current century.

It is, indeed, the enormous shadow of Red China that clouds the future of Asia and of the world. A nation occupying the heartland of Asia, with the world's biggest population—as a highly industrialized modern nuclear power, complete with atomic bombs and rockets—sends shivers down the backs of the world's statesmen.

The potential menace of Red China can be expressed in two phrases.

One, popular in the United States and the Western World more than a half century ago (but applied then more to Japan than to China) was capsuled into the descriptive tag—"The Yellow Peril."

The second, a statement attributed to Lenin, is that "the road to Paris (i.e. the Communization of Western Europe and the world) lies through Peking."

Are such cries of alarm justifiable?

main line from Hanoi to China as fast as we bomb it, are proving.

The tremendous population of China provides formidable mass military power within walking distance of China's frontiers, and—when properly utilized—the labor essential for the creation of a modern industrial military machine.

Today, China still has an undeveloped economy and so limited a supply of machine tools, modern factories, scientists, engineers and technicians that she cannot make progress across-the-board. Her technical development and industrial production must be selective rather than general. As a consequence, China has concentrated on increasing steel produc-

WHAT IS RED CHINA'S

A detailed rundown on the strong and weak points of Communist China's ability to wage war—today and tomorrow.

What is the military strength of Communist China today?

What is it likely to be tomorrow?

What are its weaknesses?

And what its capabilities?

The military power of Communist China is a blend of the old and the new—a product of man with a weapon or a shovel in his hand and the newest equipment of a technological age—supersonic jets, long-range missiles, radar.

The greatest strength—and in some ways the greatest weakness—of China today is its teeming millions. Its 700 million people are energetic, tough, ambitious, disciplined—but undereducated, ignorant of the world around them, and subject, like many of the races of the "inscrutable East," to the banked fires of strong emotions burning deep within them. They are a proud people, whose sheer numbers, industry, commercial cunning and clannishness have long dominated the history of Asia.

It is basically upon this population, now in large part harnessed to a common purpose—the renaissance of China—that China's economic and military power depends. The sheer muscle power of many hundreds of millions of pairs of arms and legs can be a factor in war—as 40,000 Chinese railroad troops now in North Vietnam, who are repairing the

tion and building up her armaments industry. The people's needs are secondary.

Nevertheless, China's technological-industrial complex—upon which any modern military power depends—has made considerable strides in many fields, surprising progress in some.

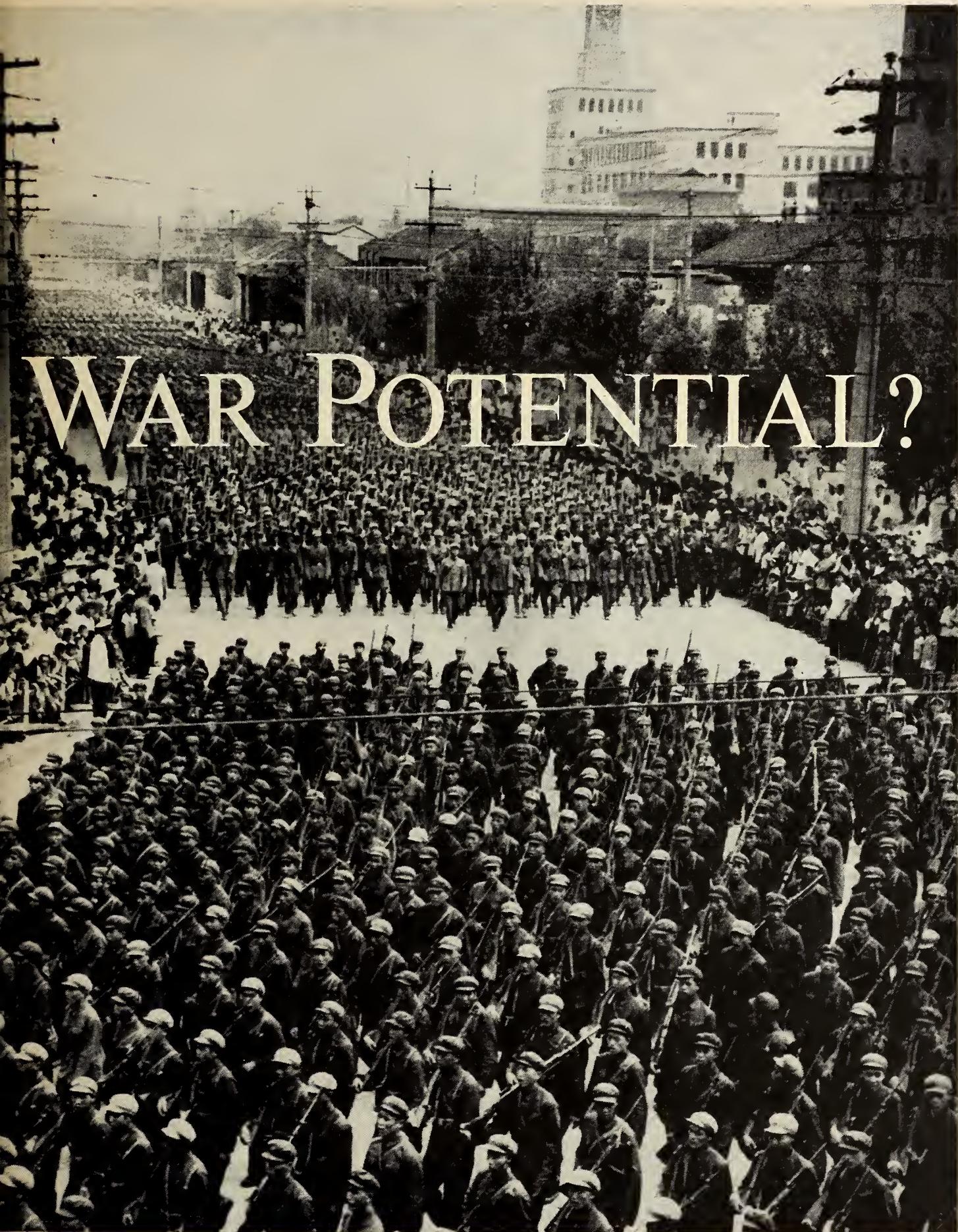
The development of the complicated plants needed to manufacture nuclear explosives is, indeed, a major achievement of the Red Chinese Government, even though the project was greatly helped (until the Sino-Soviet split) by Russian technicians.

Steel production, despite major mistakes and some obsolescent processes, has increased; a chemical industry is developing and there is a budding, though still backward, electrical and electronics industry.

Some experts believe that China is ten to 15 years behind present-day Japan—now a first-rate industrial power. Others think that the gap between China and the world's industrial-technological leaders is much wider; some speak of a quarter of a century to 50 years as the time needed for China to develop into a major industrial power.

As far as the production of military hardware is concerned, China already has

(Turn to next page)



Today, Red China's most fearsome military threat is her 2½-million-man army, within walking distance of her neighbors' borders.

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What is Red China's War Potential?

a sizable capability—as the Vietnam war has shown. Starting with the old Mukden Arsenal in Manchuria—largely a product of Russian and Japanese technology—China has built up a defense industry capable of providing her armed forces with a whole family of small arms, based on the Soviet 7.62 mm. caliber. Rifles and ammunition; light, heavy and sub-machine guns; “burp” guns; hand grenades; recoilless rifles; mortars, and rocket launchers for infantry are produced in ample supply, not only for her own needs, but in sufficient amounts to export sizable quantities to the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong. Since the Korean War, when the Chinese were armed with a mixture of many types of weapons—new and old—infantry arms have been standardized around Russian models.

China is also producing light and medium artillery, probably in sufficient amounts for her regular army, as well as automatic, light antiaircraft weapons, and possibly a few heavy ones. She has, however, very limited automotive production. One factory produces trucks (about 2,000 a month), so small a number that the army's requirement for vehicles for mobility and for supply can be met only in part. There is probably some—but very limited—capability for the production of light armored personnel carriers, armored cars and tanks. One appraisal is that some 200 tanks a year are being produced.

All of the Chinese combat aircraft are Soviet models—most of them made in Russian factories (before the break). But China has gradually acquired the capability of constructing and assembling the Mig-17 and apparently the Mig-19 type of fighter aircraft, though it is not clear whether or not she has mastered the art of building a jet engine from scratch, or has simply copied Soviet engines or assembled them from parts supplied by Russia. Many observers, however, believe China's aircraft construction capability has made considerable strides in the past five years. Some believe she is now manufacturing limited numbers of the very fast and effective Mig-21 interceptor, and they note that she has apparently exported surplus Mig-19's to Pakistan.

Chinese missile production is still in its infancy; most of the missiles so far fired in her research and development program were acquired, before the break, from Russia. However, her missile program is headed by one of the world's



China's undeveloped economy is slowly emerging, and the people's needs come second to steel

great experts, Dr. Tsien Hsueshen, who received his Master's Degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1936, taught for many years at Cal Tech and was associated with that university's jet propulsion laboratory after World War 2 before he returned to Red China in 1955. It must be remembered, too, that rocket theory—and rockets themselves—were probably first developed by the Chinese centuries ago. Today, China is manufacturing small numbers of short-range battlefield bombardment missiles, possibly some short-range missiles for shipboard use and perhaps for antiaircraft purposes, and is commencing to tool up for limited production of missiles of 400- to 500-mile range and up.

Chinese shipbuilding technology has not kept pace with other military-industrial facilities. She has a large capability for the construction of junks—the traditional workhorse of the Chinese fishermen and small coastal trader—and for small coastal steamers, but her naval construction facilities are very limited. She has built motor torpedo boats and minesweepers and some amphibious craft, but her most ambitious effort so far has been the assembly—and the fabrication of some of the parts—of Soviet-type submarines, powered by diesel engines and electric batteries.

The Chinese call their armed forces the P. L. A.—People's Liberation Army.

The P. L. A. includes the ground forces—by far the strongest and most important element of the Chinese armed services; the Air Force, the Navy, and several hundred thousand—the exact number is unknown—border guards and security troops. About half a million more men in the national police force—the People's Armed Police—were shifted some years ago to the control of the Ministry of Internal Security, a ministry which, in Communist countries, is generally charged with maintaining the dictatorship of the Party.

Now that the Russian Army has been reduced in size, the Chinese Red Army is probably the world's largest army. It is variously estimated to number from 2 million to 2½ million men. This army is considerably different in structure from the one the United States faced in Korea. The Chinese division is much bigger now, and better armed. The division is the tactical yardstick of all armies, and normally consists of about 10,000 to 20,000 men. But China still retains what it calls the field army as a principal tactical unit. There are between 30 to 40 of these, distributed throughout the 13 military regions (including Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet), into



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production (above) and an armaments buildup.

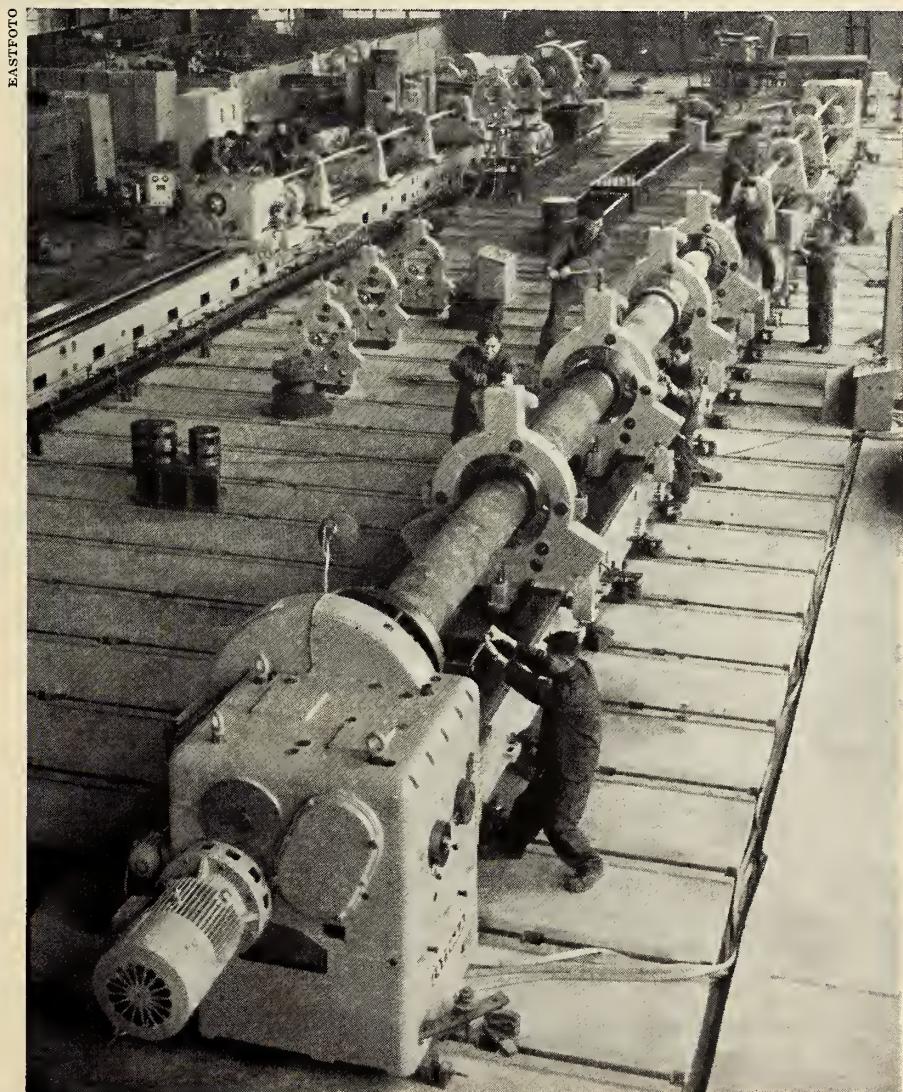
the key to what strategic, or long-range, mobility the Chinese Army has, and the railway troops are an important supporting element. They have performed prodigies of manual labor, as noted in repairing the often bombed rail link between China and North Vietnam's capital city of Hanoi.

A comparison of the Chinese Red Army with the U.S. Army indicates the major differences. The Chinese maintain—in an army of more than 2 million men—110 or more divisions (many at reduced strength). The U.S. Army, with a manpower of 1,300,000, now has some 17 divisions. The U.S. division—and particularly the division plus its supporting troops, called the division "slice"—is far stronger in fire power, numbers, armor, artillery and automotive equipment than the Chinese. But in the U.S. division—in contrast to the Chinese—a minority of its personnel are riflemen—the men who take the brunt of any infantry action. The Chinese division, too, is keyed to the relatively simple state of the Chinese economy and Chinese stand-

ards of living; their ancillary military services—such as graves registration, medical, entertainment, etc.—are small to nonexistent, and their overhead—administrative and otherwise—is far smaller than ours.

The equipment and the weapons of the Chinese Army range from standard infantry weapons to heavy artillery (up to 203 mm.) and heavy tanks (the Josef Stalin-2). But there are relatively few heavy guns or heavy tanks and these—sent to China by Moscow before the break—are becoming old. There are many medium tanks and some self-propelled guns, chiefly of Russian manufacture, but a Chinese version of a Soviet model has been built in sufficient quantities to send some 80 or more tanks to Pakistan.

The Red Chinese Army is rich in infantry arms; poor in heavy fire power, supporting arms, armor, heavy artillery and engineering equipment. Though there are several motorized divisions capable of rather rapid movement, it is essentially an army of foot sloggers,



China's need of modern factories, scientists, engineers and technicians is gradually being met. One indication is this modern machine tool plant in Shanghai.

which the Chinese Communists have divided their homeland. Each field army consists, basically, of three divisions, which are now—at full strength—about 11,000 to 12,000 men each, as compared to the 5,000- to 8,000-man divisions of the Korean War. These field armies—though often roughly compared to a U.S. Corps—are far weaker in fire power, particularly in artillery and tanks; in staying power (engineering equipment, trucks and supply units and maintenance facilities), and in communications, than a U.S. Corps.

The total number of divisions—not all at full strength—in the Chinese Army is estimated at somewhere between 105 and 154 infantry divisions (most expert analysis trends toward the lower figure); some artillery divisions; two to four so-called armored divisions; two or three of the old-style horsed cavalry divisions, and one or two airborne divisions. Though the latter units are trained as paratroopers, Red China does not have enough air transports and cargo planes to lift more than one or two battalions (500 to 800 men each) simultaneously.

An important specialized grouping in the Chinese Red Army is the militarized railway troops—a uniformed labor corps, trained and organized to maintain and construct railroads. Railroads are

What is Red China's War Potential?

trained for long, high-speed marches, like the famous "foot cavalry" of the U.S. Civil War.

China's Air Force, with a strength of about 100,000 men, has about 2,200 to 2,500 aircraft—about 1,800 to 2,000 of them jets. Virtually all of the aircraft are Soviet-built, or Chinese copies of Russian models. About 1,500 to 1,600 of the jets are short-range, obsolescent Mig-15's and Mig-17's—the fighter-interceptor used by the North Vietnamese. There are believed to be about 70 Mig-19's, and a few of the latest model Mig-21's. There are perhaps a dozen copies of our old B-29 prop-driven medium bomber, redesignated by the Russians the Tu-4, and perhaps 150 old Il-28 light jet bombers—now obsolescent—plus a variety of naval aircraft, trainers and miscellaneous types.

The Red Chinese Air Force suffered

and 28,000 marines) is the weakest of the three services. It has about four destroyers; 50 escort and patrol vessels; 60 amphibious types; about 200 motor torpedo boats and gunboats and a miscellany of small craft. Most of these vessels are short-range coastal types. The navy's most important element is some 31 Soviet-class submarines. Some of these are small, obsolete coastal types, but about 23 are of the so-called W class, long-range (9,000 miles) submarines, conventionally powered with diesel engines and electric batteries. At least one submarine of the Soviet G (or Golf) class is in commission; and Chinese Nationalist sources say there are two or three. This type is not nuclear powered, but has three ballistic missile launching tubes capable of launching missiles of 400 to 700 miles range. No missiles have yet been emplaced in the tubes. China's

UPI



Red China's gifts of arms to Southeast Asia's "liberation" armies extends to neutral Cambodia, which was recently presented with the above antiaircraft batteries.

severely, after the Russian break, from shortages of aviation fuel and spare parts and creeping obsolescence. It now appears to have passed its low point and to be on the upgrade. As aviation fuel and spare parts deficiencies are remedied, more flight hours are being programmed, and newer planes produced. But it cannot yet provide—and will not soon be able to provide—an adequate air defense of its homeland.

The Chinese Communist Navy, with a total strength of about 120,000 to 140,000 men (including a naval air force of about 500 short-range land-based planes

principal naval ports are in the Port Arthur-Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai area.

In the most modern aspects of military technology—nuclear weapons and nuclear delivery capabilities—China is making a major effort to catch up. She has already tested five nuclear devices; the third one, in May 1966, contained for the first time some thermonuclear—or hydrogen bomb—material, and had a yield of about 200 kilotons—an explosive power about ten times that of the bomb the United States used against Hiroshima in World War 2. In her fourth test she succeeded in reducing the weight



Mushroom cloud is formed by China's first atomic bomb explosion, Oct. 1964. Since then, she has set off four other nuclear devices, the latest on Dec. 28, 1966.

and bulk of the nuclear test device sufficiently to use it as a warhead for a missile with a range of about 400 miles. The missile apparently was either Russian-built or Chinese-copied. U.S. technical sources believe it was one of a number of old Soviet "Sandal" missiles (a development of the World War 2 German V-2) given to China before the rupture.

The precise specifics of Chinese nuclear production are unknown. But enough is known and enough deduced from the tests so far conducted to indicate that China's progress toward becoming a nuclear power has been more extensive and more versatile than had been expected. She has at least one large gaseous diffusion plant for the production of uranium—one of the most complex manufacturing operations possible. She has apparently produced both uranium and plutonium at about the same time, which as Leonard Beaton, a British authority has put it, "would suggest an almost incredible lavishness for a country which has massive economic requirements and also such basic military requirements as air defenses."

Where, then, does China stand today; what kind of progress may be anticipated in her attempts—which undoubtedly have the highest priority—to achieve a sizable nuclear delivery capability?

China is a nuclear power today,
(Continued on page 39)

GOVERNMENTAL RED TAPE.

CHANGING FACE OF THE FARM.

SOS FROM MAN IN SPACE.



Twenty-one federal agencies deal with state and local governments . . . there are over 170 federal programs buried away in over 400 separate U.S. appropriations . . . there are 75 different planning assistance programs, many of them duplicative or too limited in function . . . 50 state governments with thousands of departments and agencies administer 75% of all federal grant-in-aid funds . . . below the state level there is a maze of 92,000 local units of all types, many of which are beyond the control of any unified authority.

This segment of intergovernmental red tape has been disclosed by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine) whose Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations is taking a look-see into the tangled links of our national, state and local systems.

The cost of this ever-burgeoning bureaucracy, says Senator Muskie, is ever-rising. Aid for state and local services has reached nearly \$15 billion, in contrast to less than a billion in 1946. State and local public expenditures have mounted to \$95 billion--up 517% since 1946. State and local government employment climbed from 3.3 million in 1946 to nearly 8 million last year.

Coverage of a half-million workers on the larger farms by a national minimum wage, effective this month, will accelerate the mechanization of agriculture, Washington believes. Congress did exempt the smaller farms . . . but as the national trend to farm consolidation continues, many more farm employees are expected to be covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Mechanization has dramatically reduced seasonal labor requirements in many important crops . . . but this creates a new demand--the need for skilled workers to operate and maintain the machinery.

A growing move toward unionization and collective bargaining is also adding to the farmers' problems this year. The organization of seasonal farm workers in the San Joaquin grape area of California last year signaled renewed efforts to unionize migratory labor.

Unmanned packaged repair deliveries, pre-positioned shelters or laboratories, escape or bail-out devices, shuttle air taxis, and manned rescue vehicles are all being studied by our space officials in the event an SOS comes from one of our astronauts, say U.S. space officials here.

Despite the unqualified success of our Mercury and Gemini space programs, Dr. Eugene B. Konecci, of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, feels potential dangers exist for astronauts--whether they be pilots, scientists or passengers. Congress has shown increasing interest in space rescue and one committee is currently preparing a report on the subject.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES:**BAD PEACE?**

"It is therefore reasonable to assume that at the most opportune moment the Soviets may try to induce the United States to accept a bad peace—the abandonment of the South Vietnamese people first to the Viet Cong and eventually to Hanoi." NATO Sec'y Gen. Manlio Brosio.

ANTI RECOGNIZING RED CHINA

"At a time when Peking is in deep trouble, when the hopes for freedom and deliverance are brighter than ever before, the United Nations would be doing a great disservice to the Chinese people if it should put the seal of approval on the Chinese Communist regime and thus enhance its prestige. . . ." Nationalist Chinese Foreign Minister Wei Tao-Ming.

FROZEN BUREAUCRACY

"You've got a bureaucracy in the Executive Branch that's frozen . . . afraid of new ideas. It's unwilling to admit some of its programs won't work." Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.).

GOVERNMENT STANDARDS

"Frankly, the standards of business are higher than those in Government. It's more of a practice to settle problems on the facts and on their merit in business, generally speaking. In Government there are political problems, personal ambitions and the like. . . ." Sec'y of Commerce John T. Connor.

NO CONGRESSIONAL COALITION

"House Republicans will make their own decisions. We will be grateful for any Democratic votes we can get, North or South. But make it crystal-clear, there will be no coalition." House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford.

What's in That Package?

The "Truth in Packaging Bill" is now law, and will go into effect next July. Will it help America's befuddled shoppers? Here's a look at what it is and isn't.

By ROBERT ANGUS

HERE ARE SOMETHING like 7,000 different items that you can find prepackaged on supermarket shelves.

Before too long, it is estimated that that number may increase to 20,000 or so.

Meanwhile, the supermarket itself has established a new relationship between shopper and seller. In the old days, you could talk to a storekeeper about what you wanted to buy, and about what you might be buying. Except in the fresh foods departments, those days are dead in the stores where most U.S. householders do the great part of their weekly shopping today. The one person you can talk to about prepackaged items is the cashier, and she tells you what you will pay, not what you are getting. So your only real communication is between you and the package, unless you demand to see the manager.

Too many packages, in the opinion of a majority of Congress, have been kidding you and confusing you. Some big packages have held less than some smaller packages of the same product. Imaginary weights and measures have been proclaimed by packages, such as "big" quarts, pints, pounds—even "big, big ounces." Turns out that they were just plain ordinary quarts, pints, pounds and ounces, and not "big" ones, after all.

Even when they have told you the truth about how much they hold, many packages have been very shy. The weight has been written in small print, often in a color that almost matched the back-

ground, and perhaps on the side of the package toward the dog food. Sometimes it has been stamped in a faint color on aluminum foil where you couldn't even see it unless the light hit it right.

Some packages have contained some very common item, such as an ordinary soap or detergent, while they have said that they held a new, scientific, miracle cleaner.

Some packages and cans have had more air or water in them than you might have expected, and less of what you thought you were buying.

There have been some instances of "large, economy" packages whose contents cost more per ounce than the same thing in smaller packages.

Some packages have held more of what you didn't want much of, and less of what you wanted most of—such as "assorted nuts" that were mostly pea-



nuts, though the package brazenly suggested a wealth of cashews, almonds, brazil nuts, etc.

Some packages have proclaimed "7¢ off" when there wasn't any 7¢ off of anything, except an imaginary higher price that had never been charged.

And so on.

Well, after five years of tugging and hauling in the U.S. Senate, a law was enacted last Nov. 3, popularly known as the "Truth in Packaging" bill. It will go into effect next July. You will see some changes in the supermarket as soon as it does, and as time goes by you will



If packages state number of servings, the label must say how big servings will be.



Effective July 1967, the law will reduce in many ways the confusion people experience when shopping.

probably see some more. The purpose of the law is to make the message on any package and its apparent size shoot squarer with you.

It was a tough law to write. Packaged things come in many different forms, sizes, shapes and measures. The wide variety of their contents requires many different methods of handling. A necessary condition for the fair packaging of sardines could be a little strange if applied to twine or scrap baskets or place mats. So the new law only spells out *some* things hard and fast. Then it provides leeway for making reasonable adjustments of its principles according to the particular problems of particular merchandise.

With that in mind, here are the general things it promises you.

The weight of the contents (or liquid measure, length, area—as the case may be) shall appear on the side of a package that is used for display. It will appear right side up as displayed. The type will be large enough for easy reading. It will appear in contrast to the color of the background.

On containers holding up to four pounds or one gallon, the contents will

be expressed in total ounces as well as in pounds or quarts and fractions thereof, etc. That will make it easier for you to compare two packages labeled, say, "1.25 lbs" and "1 pound 4 ounces." Both will also say "20 ounces" in this instance, for they are equal. A similar rule applies to things selling in inches or square inches.

It will be illegal to *qualify* units of weight or other measures in any way, anywhere on a package. Gone will be "big, big ounces," "giant pounds," etc. A pound will be a pound the land around.

A package might still say "king size," "large size," or some such, but it mustn't tend to exaggerate the actual amount. Such statements must be "nondeceptive," says the law. That's a hard thing to police. When does "king size" exaggerate what is in a package of goods and when doesn't it? As we will see, some Government agencies will have control over that, though perhaps courts will have to settle many such questions in the end.

The law also provides that whenever any one sort of product appears on the shelves in a senseless variety of package

sizes, the Commerce Department should invite the whole industry that's involved to establish a range of standard-size packages. Under such a code, if the product were, say, powdered detergent, all the makers would offer the same size boxes—just as milk and ice cream come in pints, quarts and gallons, and coffee comes in one- and two-pound cans. In that case, they might agree, too, that all "king size" boxes of detergent would be exactly four pounds, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, or whatever the industry agreed to.

Such a code would be "voluntary." But not too voluntary. If an industry doesn't voluntarily standardize its packages when invited to, the Secretary of Commerce must report that fact to Congress within a year, and suggest some new law to make it happen.

Sen. Philip Hart, of Michigan, was accused of "sour grapes" when he said that this "voluntary" provision is a good one. He was the chief sponsor of the bill. The "voluntary" standardizations of odd-sized packages, rather than a stricter law, was viewed by some as a compromise he had to accept in order to get the bill passed. But columnist Sylvia Porter thinks it will work. The history

CONTINUED What's in That Package?

of such laws, she says, is that if the industries don't make voluntary codes when asked to, or if they find loopholes, the laws just get tougher until the codes are involuntary and the loopholes are closed.

This business of odd-sized packages, it was brought out in the very first Senate hearings on packaging back in 1961, tends to defeat price comparison by shoppers. Two almost-identical packages of competing products on the shelves vary a little in weight and a little in price. The shopper can't equate the weight difference to the price difference to see which is the better buy without doing more mental arithmetic than anyone can reasonably do while pushing a cart through the crowded aisles. If the weights were the same, the price difference would speak for itself at once. An AFL-CIO report at the hearings cited a 5-ounce jar of instant coffee put out by one maker, while similar sized jars of other brands were fairly well standardized at 4 and 6 ounces. Not only would a shopper have trouble comparing the price of the lone 5-ouncer to the others, but she could easily mistake it for the 6-ouncer, and snatch it up as a better buy than it really is. Industry-wide standardization in the instant coffee field would almost certainly wipe out the odd-sized 5-ouncer.

The law also requires that if a label says something like "serves four" it must say how big the servings would be. This may save many a housewife the shock of trying to serve four giants from a package designed only to serve four midgets.

The rest of the law takes up a large number of things. But it provides that various Government agencies, which will police the labeling and packaging of different products, will write the exact rules according to how much sense they make for each product. The enforcing agencies may even excuse some products from the prescribed manner of stating the weight, if it doesn't seem to make much sense and would only be a useless bother. We suppose that an example might be a prepackaged plastic scrap basket or dishpan. Who cares how much it weighs to the ounce?

By the same token, the agencies may write tougher regulations governing the weight statement than the law requires, if that still seems necessary in the case of any product, to prevent needlessly bewildering or misleading the public. This leeway also will let the agencies write substitute rules where the wording of the law couldn't apply to a package—like one that's so absolutely round or so long and thin that it doesn't have any front

display panel for stating the weight.

The law spells out definite areas—apart from quantity statements—in which the agencies shall write appropriate additional regulations.

They shall make rules to prevent selling you a *little* of what you are buying and a *lot* of needless air in a big, big package. That has to be regulated product by product, since airspace is unavoidable in some packages and avoidable in others. Grapenuts pack tight fast. If honestly filled at the plant, a grapenuts package will come to you with little settling. Cornflakes will keep settling, so they can collect airspace at the top after the package is sealed. Some products need a package within a package in order to protect the product—cookies from crumbling, crackers from drying out, etc. Some packaging machinery just can't fill the box full—it needs elbow room.

On the other hand, a big candy package with a little bit of candy and a lot of deceptively empty space carefully engineered into its package was one of the prize exhibits at the hearings on the new law. The agencies are to write regulations against all *useless* and *unnecessary* "slack fill," as it is called. As a result you will see many goods coming in "new, compact" packages.

While the enforcing agencies may not standardize the sizes of packages by regulation of their own, they have the power, product by product, to "establish and define standards for characterization" of the size of a package. Thus they could rule that a "king sized" package of product A must contain at least so many ounces. Then, terms like "giant," "jumbo," "monster," "large," "medium" and "small" (if any) would begin to take on some real meaning. The hearings on the bill were replete with examples of different sized packages of similar products—all called "giant."

The agencies are empowered to regulate statements about price savings on the labels—such as "7¢ off"—so that they may not be used unless there really is such a saving to the consumer. At the hearings, some products so labeled were put in evidence which actually cost more than competing brands without anything "off." Since the manufacturers and packagers don't control the retail price of most supermarket items, we suspect that these manufacturers-packagers sponsored price reductions will virtually disappear from package labels.

The agencies are ordered by law to see to it that if a product has a common or familiar name, that name must appear on the label. Thus if *WHIZBAM, the modern miracle cleaner* is actually powdered soap, the maker may continue to call it *WHIZBAM, the modern miracle cleaner*, but he will also have to say that it is soap. But in case he really



Easy-to-read weights and measures, in ounces or inches, will be the rule.



has some new product that is a trade secret, he won't have to reveal that.

The agencies must regulate against the "assorted nuts" problem, requiring that if a package has several different products in it, it must list them in the order of their "predominance." When this goes into effect, if the assorted nuts are 98% peanuts, peanuts will be listed first—and you won't be able to say you weren't warned about that lone cashew.

There you have the guts of the "Truth in Packaging" law—whose proper name is Public Law 89-755, and whose proper title is the "Fair Packaging and Labeling Act." It grew out of hearings that started in 1961 in the Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, with Senator Hart as its leading champion and sponsor.

Actually it isn't entirely new. For many years the packaging and labeling of a great many specific products have been similarly controlled, such as drugs, cosmetics, many foods, pesticides, tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. In one sense the new law is a house-cleaning bill. It spreads such controls over the many other packaged items that previously escaped such attention.

But it also applies new controls to some products that were already partially regulated. The older laws gave enforcement responsibility to different agencies, and they will still police the products in their domains. That's why the new law won't be entirely regulated by one agency.

It took five years to enact the "Truth in Packaging" law, as well as the open support of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. Naturally it was opposed by many manufacturers and merchandisers, for good reasons and bad. Quite a few companies have been "good guys" all along, and their packaging and labeling have been above reproach. Some of them protested that a general law to get at the deceitful practices in packaging would burden them with a host of new controls that they haven't deserved. A considerable list of the Government regulations that National Biscuit Co. is at present complying with was put in evidence. Its packaging over the years has generally talked straight to the customer. On the other hand, Scott Paper Co. published a full page ad during the hearings, sympathizing with shoppers for all the baloney they have to put up with. One could gather from the ad that Scott would be happy to have an end put to a lot of it.

The new law did not directly take care of a matter that many witnesses were unhappy with—namely, hiding a price rise by putting less in a package at the same old price. Some horrible examples were cited. In the case of baby foods, one

witness noted, a baby could get 24 pounds of food less a year without the parents realizing it, because the amount of food in each package had been too-subtly reduced. The Congress did not feel that a general law should stipulate how much must be offered in any package of goods. Amen to that! But we can assume that controlling the sale of needless dead-air space may help here. When and if the content of a familiar package is reduced to keep the same price per package during a price rise, the package should henceforth be visibly smaller, if all goes well with the law. You are warned from all this, to pay attention



Packaging regulations to take the guess-work out of buying are crux of the new bill.

to how much you are buying for baby, not how big a package it comes in.

According to merchandisers, it is very important for them to be able to offer packages selling for 19¢, 29¢, 39¢, 49¢, etc. They say you will buy a package priced at 19¢ in preference to one at either 20¢ or 18¢ and this is a field where they seem to know more about you and me than we may know about ourselves.

In spite of their natural resistance to more Government controls, the eventual passage of this law was probably inevitable from that day back in 1961 when Congresswoman Leonor Sullivan, of Missouri, put it in the record that cases had been unearthed of the "large, economy size" costing more per ounce rather than less. It comes as a shock, she said, to realize that some merchandisers, "after spending years educating the consumer to believe the larger size is always more economical, are now cashing in on that induced belief by deliberately turning it against the consumer and cheating the purchaser... That is what the packaging rat race seems to represent." THE END

The True History of The Ugly,



U.S. WW2 front moves forward, and warfare's old and new are contrasted in pic above as jeep passes dead German supply horse.

VIPs were captivated by it; officers preferred it; and GIs loved it, swore at it, and cried at its death. Here's its life story.

By LYMAN M. NASH

NOT COUNTING the purchase of Louisiana or Alaska, one of Uncle Sam's better investments looks like it might have been designed by a backward second grader at the bottom of his art class. It is an inelegant, incredible and virtually indestructible little vehicle not much bigger than a fair sized doghouse. Officially designated a "truck, quarter-ton, 4x4," but almost always called a jeep, it has accumulated more admirers around the world than Brigitte Bardot, and has probably earned more friends for the United States than foreign aid.

Short, squat and ugly as sin, the jeep bounced its way into GI hearts back in 1941 to kindle the hottest romance since Antony and Cleopatra pitched woo by the Nile. From buck private to star-glazed officer it was a case of love at first sight.

Gen. George C. Marshall considered the jeep America's main contribution to modern war, and Gen. Courtney Hodges once called it "the most useful motor vehicle we've ever had." The jeep laid smoke screens and furnished hot radiator water for shaving. It served as mobile command post, frontline ambulance, field telephone station, fire engine and snow plow. It delivered fresh socks and

C-rations, towed artillery and airplanes, and its broad, flat hood was used as a map table, dining table and an altar for religious services. The jeep also revolutionized land warfare, permitting troops to reach the front without being overburdened by supplies and ammunition.

There were other advantages to the jeep. Small and compact, it could be transported to battle areas by plane or glider, dropped by parachute or, wrapped in canvas, floated across a river. As an extra, added attraction it did more for girl-watching than Levi's. If there was anything more pleasing to the eyes of a bone-weary soldier than the sight of a WAC or WAVE getting into a jeep, it was a WAC or WAVE getting out of a jeep.

Strictly a functional vehicle, lacking the slightest trace of glamour, the jeep seemed to tantalize anyone who got near it. The list of Very Important Passengers it has carried, either by request or necessity, would make the Rolls-Royce people turn green with envy. In Morocco, President Franklin D. Roosevelt inspected U.S. troops from a jeep, and President Lyndon Johnson did the same in Viet-

Lovable Jeep



"Run it up th' mountain agin, Joe. It ain't hot enough."

Many of Bill Mauldin's WW2 cartoons depicted ingenious GIs and their ingenuous jeeps.

nam. Prime Minister Winston Churchill watched the Normandy landings from one. Gen. Claire Chennault took Madame Chiang Kai-shek for a jeep ride in Cairo. Queen Elizabeth II rode in a jeep while touring an American base in Northern Ireland.

Gen. George S. Patton passed up a staff car and used a jeep to take him to Fedala, Morocco, for the surrender of the French resident general, Auguste Noguès. Later, Patton's historic dash across France was often spearheaded by a jeep zipping cockily along in front of

the tanks. And Ernest Hemingway rolled into Paris aboard a battered jeep for his famous "liberation" of the Hotel Ritz.

But despite the many heads of state, potentates, movie stars and high brass who at times adorned the jeep, it really belonged to the dogface. He wrote poems to it, swore at it, pampered it, and on the rare occasions when his jeep would no longer go, when it was absolutely beyond any miracles that could be wrought by Ordnance, he wept over it, openly and unashamedly.

Perhaps the most popular cartoon to

come out of World War 2 showed a tough cavalry top-kick, one hand hiding his eyes, the other holding a .45, sorrowfully delivering the *coup de grâce* to a jeep with a broken front axle. With this classic drawing Bill Mauldin expressed more eloquently than words what every GI knew—that losing a jeep was like losing an old and trusted friend.

How did the jeep come to be called a jeep? Etymologists have been arguing the question for years. A number of men named Jeep have served in the armed forces, but none of them had anything to do with development of the vehicle. Neither did Ludwig Jeep, an obscure author, nor Johann Jeep, a 16th century composer of polyphonic music.

According to the most popular theory, the word comes from the initials GP (for "general purpose") which appeared on early Ford jeeps. Another theory is that it somehow stems from Eugene, the Jeep, a delightful character in the comic strip Popeye. Eugene lived on orchids, commuted between the third and fourth dimensions, answered questions pertaining to the future and was a very lucky guy to have around.

However, there were other jeeps before Ford or Eugene. At one time or another "jeep" was applied to an acrobatic dancer, a sloppy soda jerk, a lazy worker, an experimental railroad engine, a heavy tractor and an autogyro. As an adjective, "jeepy," it meant foolish. Members of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve were referred to as jeeps, as were junior production engineers with the BBC.

Adding to the confusion is the fact that "jeep" was prewar motor pool slang for any new vehicle received for testing. And just to throw the issue really up for grabs, in strict Army slang the true jeep was the half-ton command truck. The quarter-ton was originally a "peep."

For reasons never quite clear, Army brass objected to their quarter-ton being called a peep, a jeep or anything else that smacked of slang. Their objections were overruled by just about everybody. Hollywood produced an easily forgotten epic titled "Four Jills in a Jeep," and Tin Pan Alley turned out two equally forgettable songs, "I'll Be Jeeping Back to You" and "A Jerk in a Jeep." So the word was written solidly into the English language, and the Army's quarter-ton trucks became jeeps in nearly every country except Russia, where they were known as "goats."

No one man invented the jeep, nor was it an original product of the Willys company, as many people believe. The distinction of developing the jeep's unique characteristics belongs to the now defunct American Bantam Car Company, which delivered the Army's first jeep on September 23, 1940.

The True History of The Ugly, Lovable Jeep

The story of the jeep properly begins shortly after the end of World War I, when the Army began casting about for something to replace the motorcycle, which was awfully noisy and didn't run well in sand. What the Army wanted was a small, light, rugged reconnaissance vehicle, able to operate over any terrain under any conditions. Several pilot models of such a vehicle were tested at Aberdeen Proving Ground as early as 1921, but failed to fill the Army's bill.

By the middle of the 1930's the Army was thinking in terms of small, low-slung European cars. In 1936, Col. Robert Howie and M/Sgt. Melvin Wiley came up with the "belly flopper," a sort of overgrown skateboard with motor. It carried two men in a prone position, plus a machinegun, but had very little ground clearance. Besides this drawback, the belly flopper was too light for rough country and had to be lugged from place to place by truck.

Toward the middle of 1940, with Europe crumbling under German military might, Army planners became uneasy over the lack of a suitable small vehicle. Specifications were put out for the type of vehicle they had in mind, and 135 U.S. automobile manufacturers were asked to submit bids. Only two responded: Willys Overland and American Bantam. Willys was disqualified because it could not submit a pilot model within the stipulated time limit. Bantam's bid, a last ditch attempt to avoid insolvency, was accepted and the small company received a contract for 70 vehicles.

Working virtually around the clock, Bantam managed to deliver the world's first jeep barely in time to escape a \$100-a-day penalty. Built from scratch, the only stock part being the steering wheel, the midget car had a chunky, boxlike shape, four-wheel drive, dual range transmission and an engine that developed all of 45 horsepower. Apart from a rounded grill and curved front fenders, it bore the same basic anatomy as all the quarter-tons that were to come.

Testing at Camp Holabird was so rugged the Bantam wore out its first set of tires in less than 3,000 miles. But it took everything test drivers could dish up. On the strength of the little car's amazing performance at Holabird, Army planners decided that here, essentially, was the vehicle they had been looking for through two decades. Bantam was rewarded with an additional order for 1,500 more jeeps.

ITALY



Another job for the small, but mighty, jeep was providing buzz-saw power for cutting wood.

U.S. ARMY DEPT. OF DEFENSE

NORTH AFRICA



Here, with cannon mounted on rear, jeeps become part of tank-destroyer group at Kasserine.

U.S. ARMY DEPT. OF DEFENSE

KOREA



Religious service is conducted with the help of a jeep, whose hood here serves as an altar.

GERMANY



Driving into Germany, men of the 7th Army's 45th Div. ford the Moselle in the versatile jeep.

Meanwhile, both Willys and Ford were becoming jeep minded. The Quartermaster Corp invited the two companies to furnish models and extended the time limit. Willys completed its model on November 13, 1940. Ford followed suit ten days later.

Each of the three models had certain advantages: Bantam with its lower fuel consumption and shorter stopping distance; Ford with its better shift lever and hand brake arrangement; Willys with its superior power and performance. In an unusually forthright fashion the Army decided to combine the best features into a single standardized model to be built on the Willys chassis.

So although Bantam developed the jeep, it was Willys that provided the oomph. And the oomph was put there by an automotive genius named Delmar G. Roos, better known to fellow engineers as Barney. Before joining the Willys company in 1938, Barney Roos had served as chief engineer for Pierce Arrow, Marmon and Studebaker, and in World War I had designed a 100-mile-an-hour Locomobile staff car. At Willys, his first task was improving the four-cylinder engine then being used in the company's light car. It turned out to be quite a chore.

The engine had more troubles than a dollar watch. It was death on bearings, used too much oil, had pre-ignition knock and a leaky water pump and cylinder head. At 3,400 r.p.m. it developed a mere 48 horsepower (compared to a Ford's 60 horsepower at 3,500 r.p.m.), vibrated so badly it was constantly shaking the starter loose, and seldom ran longer than three hours at a stretch.

Barney Roos' goal was an engine that would produce 65 horses at 4,400 r.p.m., and run smoothly without failure for 150 hours. He reached that goal in two years, just in time to have the engine added to the company's entry in the great jeep sweepstakes. Though the Willys jeep outperformed Ford and Bantam, it had one major fault that very nearly proved fatal. It was 250 pounds above the Army's maximum weight limit. Unless the weight was lowered to 2,175 pounds, including gas and oil, there would be no jeep contract for Willys.

Barney Roos was faced with a dilemma: Should he use a lighter, less powerful engine, thus sacrificing superior performance, or try to pare down an already lean vehicle? Roos chose to pare.

The jeep was totally dismantled and each part analyzed. Wherever possible, tough alloys were substituted for carbon steel, aluminum and magnesium being unavailable. Body and fender thickness was reduced. Bolts that were too long were shortened. Reinforcing plates were reduced in size. First by pounds, then

(Continued on next page)

NEW GUINEA



Worth of jeep was proven in every climate, under all conditions. Above, jungle traffic jam.

VIETNAM



Little changed since its birth in 1940, the dependable jeep is now serving in its third war.

CONTINUED

The True History of The Ugly, Lovable Jeep

by ounces, the jeep's weight was gradually reduced. Finally, ten pounds of paint were eliminated and the slimmed-down version was weighed in. It passed by such a small margin that a light coating of dust would have eliminated it from consideration.

Because of limited facilities, the Bantam company soon found itself muscled out of jeep production. The Willys blueprints were released to Ford, and the two

weighed 2,200 very tough pounds. With top and windshield down it stood a scant three feet high and was an instant sensation. It climbed grades that stalled tanks and its low silhouette presented a difficult target to shoot at. Thanks to its rugged construction, four-wheel drive and Barney Roos' engine, it almost made roads obsolete.

From war games the jeep quickly graduated to the real thing. Hundreds of

paddies and swamps. Surprisingly, most of them got through.

One of the first jeeps to reach India was driven by a pair of reporters, Darrell Berrigan and Daniel DeLuce. Arriving at Imphal they were greeted by skeptical authorities who said the trip was impossible since there were no roads in the area the reporters had crossed. "Don't say that so loud," one of the reporters replied. "Our jeep hasn't heard

U.S. ARMY DEPT. OF DEFENSE



Heads of state and heads of armies have graced the lowly jeep. Above, General Eisenhower and FDR tour Sicily base in 1943.



General Patton salutes troops from jeep. Later, during 3rd Army's dash across France, he often led his tanks in one.

U.S. ARMY DEPT. OF DEFENSE



On the Korean front, 1950. CinC General MacArthur, Gen E. M. Almond, Admiral A. D. Struble and the ubiquitous jeep.



In 1944, Hollywood turned out "Four Jills in a Jeep," which, if nothing else, further helped the little car's reputation.

companies began turning out jeeps with interchangeable parts. By war's end, over 650,000 jeeps were in operation around the world. Bantam wound up making 100,000 jeep trailers, and torpedo engines for Britain. In a single small plant Bantam manufactured more of these engines than the British were able to produce in five factories.

The standardized jeep made its public debut at the Louisiana maneuvers of 1941. Eleven feet long, five feet wide, it

jeeps bound for China were stacked on Rangoon docks when the Japs surged into Burma. To keep them from falling into enemy hands, the British released them to anyone willing to drive them to India. Loaded far beyond capacity, carrying terrorized women and children, often riddled by sniper fire, the jeeps pushed steadily forward. On the way they pulled trucks out of ditches and towed guns into position. When roads became impassable, they took to rice

about roads yet and we don't want to spoil it."

It was in North Africa, though, that the jeep displayed its pugnacious qualities and started the legend growing. There was, for instance, the attack on German Landing Ground 12, seventy miles west of El Alamein. Led by David Sterling, the "phantom Major," 18 jeeps roared out of the desert in a flying-wedge formation, their Vickers K machineguns

(Continued on page 53)

(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By ALDEN STEVENS
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

AT MORRISTOWN, N.J. (site of the winter headquarters of George Washington and 10,000 hungry troops in 1776-1777 and, two years later, in 1779-1780), there is today one of the best collections of Revolutionary military relics and Washington memorabilia in existence. It ranges from personal items and important papers to complete buildings and fortifications.

Morristown is about 28 miles due west of New York City, a few miles south of N.J. E-W Rte. 46, and of Interstate 80 (when completed in that area). It is on U.S. N-S Rte. 202, which pretty well represents the old Boston-Philadelphia coach route in that area—one of the factors that made Morristown a key colonial military point.

From the protecting heights of the Watchung Mountains, 20 miles east and south; and Schooley's Mountain, 16



miles west, signal parties could inform Washington's men at Fort Nonsense (high above Morristown) of any approach by the British many hours before an attack could be launched.

It was to Washington's headquarters in the Jacob Ford Mansion (1774) that Lafayette came in May 1780, with the welcome news of the second French expeditionary force sent to help our new country. Ford's Mansion is still there, on Morris St.; as is Fort Nonsense and the large encampment area in Jockey Hollow, southwest of town. Behind the mansion is a splendid museum housing the Washington memorabilia. One of the most complete libraries of Washington's papers and books in the world is available for use by serious students of Washington and of the Revolution.

Morristown was the first National Historical Park to be established (1933). It is a beautiful park; in it are parade grounds, reconstructions of typical log huts and of one of the earliest field hospitals. Excellent, informative signs explain what happened here. The Wick House (1746) near Jockey Hollow is

SEEING HISTORIC AMERICA #30 A travel series for motorists



Washington's Headquarters in Morristown, New Jersey

The Ford Mansion today. It was Washington's headquarters in the winter of 1779-1780.

famed for the possibly legendary story of Miss Temperance Wick who, when soldiers tried to commandeer her favorite horse, galloped away, rode into her bedroom and shut the door. The search party left without its quarry.



Alexander Hamilton was Washington's secretary during the winter of 1779-1780 and successfully courted Elizabeth Schuyler here. The Schuyler-Hamilton House, at 5 Olyphant Place, has period furniture and a Colonial garden.

Samuel F. B. Morse invented the telegraph in Morristown, which was also

the home of cartoonist Thomas Nast and writers Bret Harte and Frank Stockton.

Northwest only a few miles is New Jersey's most scenic area—a wild, mountainous, forested region little known and quite different from southern New Jersey. The Pocono Mountain resort area in Pennsylvania is about 65 miles west.

1967 Motel and Restaurant Info:

Excellent—Governor Morris, 2 Whippany Rd., 1 mi E on N.J. 510. 156 A/C rooms, pool. Very good restaurant, bar. (201) 539-7300. **Very good**—New York Tea Garden Restaurant, 14 Washington St. Lunch, dinner. Chinese, American cooking, bar. (201) 539-0954. **Very good**—Wedgewood Inn Restaurant, 217 South St. Lunch, dinner. Specialties: lobster, prime ribs. Closed Christmas. (201) 538-4411. (Also see Mobil Travel Guide to the Middle Atlantic States under Convent Station and Bernardsville).

Your appreciation of any historic place is greatly enriched if you read about it first. "New Jersey," one of the American Guide Series, has a good article on Morristown. Andrew M. Sherman's "Historic Morristown" is good but may be hard to find.



SHOULD WE HAVE A GUARANTEED

THE CONCEPT of a guaranteed annual income is not as new or revolutionary as it sounds. The Social Security Act which was adopted in 1935 set the precedent for an economic basic minimum for our older citizens, and the current discussion revolves around the wisdom of creating an economic floor applicable to all Americans.

I support the concept of a guaranteed annual income for all Americans who cannot earn enough to sustain their families. I include in this category those people who because of age, ill health, or injury, or whose children need the supervision of the parent, cannot maintain a regular job. These people, however, make up only a small proportion of those who are in need of help in America today. The great bulk of the poor in our society could earn their own way, if we can create jobs for those who already have unused skills, and retrain those whose jobs have been eliminated by our rapidly changing technology. A productive, vigorous and working America is the best means of attaining a decent annual income for the American family.

Some 34 million Americans are living in poverty and another 26 million are living on incomes which place them in deprivation. Most of our social welfare laws are badly in need of amendment. Social security payments for our older citizens should be substantially improved. The minimum wage should be increased and the law should cover most, if not all, non-supervisory employees. Nothing is more anomalous in this rich country than for a wage earner to work 40 hours a week, for 52 weeks a year, and remain below the poverty line.

Federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation are needed and should provide that those involuntarily unemployed receive at least half

the weekly wage during lay-off periods. Basic education and job retraining programs need to be vastly expanded.

The strict test of most welfare agencies discourages any incentive to supplement welfare payments with earnings. The "man in the house" regulations forbid payment to all households containing an able-bodied male, thereby encouraging fathers to desert their destitute families. Some flexibility is needed so that a family whose earned income is inadequate can get supplementary welfare help.

In conclusion, it is my position that the Government has a responsibility to develop programs which will enable private business to prosper so jobs are available at decent wages. Our rapidly changing technology, so full of promise of wealth and leisure for all Americans, must be used to retrain workers for the new jobs it is creating. Governmental entities should not hesitate to provide useful employment for those workers who cannot find other employment. For those Americans who cannot or should not be employed, there should be a federally supported guaranteed annual income, to supplement rather than to supplant a full-employment policy.

"YES"

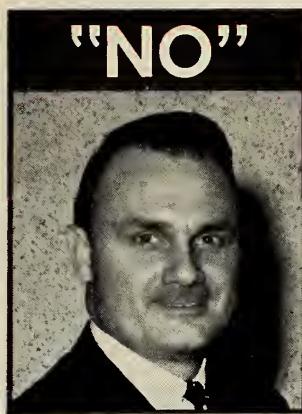


Rep. Don Edwards
(D-Calif.)
9th District

Don Edwards

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

MINIMUM INCOME FOR ALL AMERICANS?



Rep. Delbert L. Latta
(R-Ohio)
5th District

THE WELFARE-STATERS are now proposing that your Government—and that means you—guarantee a minimum annual income of \$3,000 to workers and nonworkers alike. In his 1966 Labor Day speech in Detroit, the President went so far in endorsing such a proposal that he pledged ". . . that we will not forget this goal." The President did not spell out

the specifics of his goal and how it is to be accomplished. This apparently is to be left to members of his administration usually assigned the social-welfare projects. Notwithstanding the various methods which may be used to make such a proposal a reality, the end result will be disastrous for America and its future. No nation can long endure which destroys the individual initiative of a large portion of its citizenry. To remain vibrant and progressive, a nation must utilize the productive capacity of all its citizens, not that of just a few. This is an historical fact and something the Welfare-staters invariably choose to forget.

I have discussed this guaranteed minimum income proposal with many workers and have found absolutely no enthusiasm for it among them. These good people usually raise the question which defeats the proposal in the minds of the workingman and it is, "Why should anyone work if his income is to be guaranteed whether he works or not?" In other words, who wouldn't sooner go fishing every day instead of getting up early, packing a lunch, traveling miles to work, putting in eight hours of hard but rewarding

work (which would be subject to federal, state and local income taxes), and then driving the same miles back home in the evening? The next question the workingman usually poses is, "Why take tax dollars from my hard-earned wages to guarantee an income to those who will be content to go fishing while I work?"

The guaranteed annual wage might seem to be utopia for some and as a consequence, a tremendous reservoir of latent ability and talent would not be aroused by the necessity of labor. Unfortunately, some men's talents are never aroused and made known until they are needed and your Government's promise to provide such men with a guaranteed annual income would eliminate the necessity for bringing these talents into the open and putting them to use. For this reason, one can't begin to estimate the brainpower (to say nothing of the manpower) which would be wasted and lost by such a scheme. It could cost us dearly in our race to remain first among the nations of the world. We point with pride to our annual production figures and like to contrast them with those of the other nations of the world and particularly with those of the Soviet Union. No one can deny that our present incentive system has contributed greatly to amassing these record production figures. Why then destroy it along with some men's incentives to do more for self and country.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Delbert Latta".



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for February the arguments in PRO & CON: Should We Have a Guaranteed Minimum Income For All Americans?

IN MY OPINION WE SHOULD SHOULD NOT HAVE A Guaranteed Minimum Income For All Americans?

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him.→



What was the relationship of

By T. R. FEHRENBACH

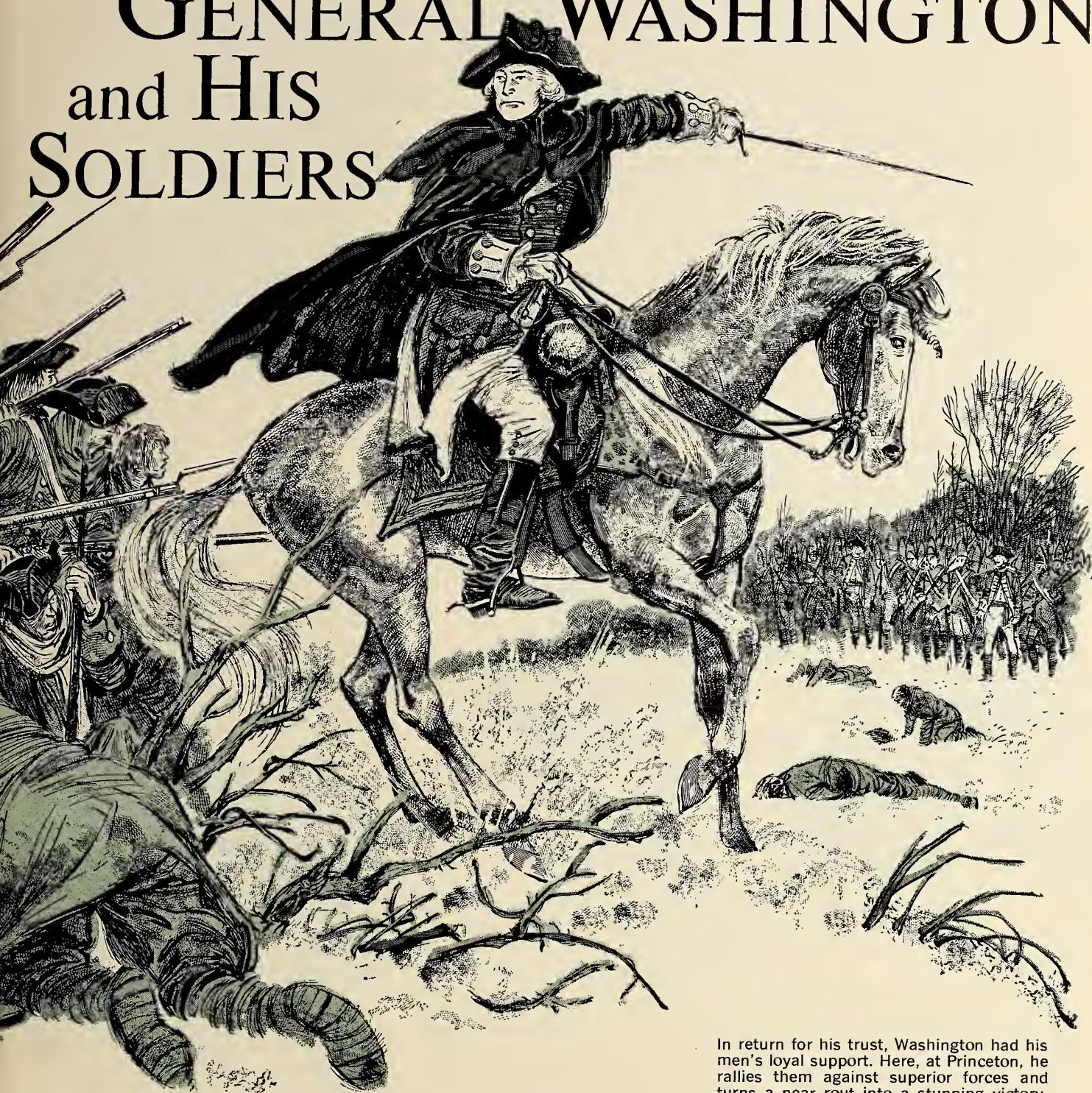
ON DECEMBER 4, 1783, a tall, stern-faced man of 51, whose great dignity showed in every move he made, sat with a small group of men in Fraunces Tavern in New York. Gen. George Washington was saying goodbye to his officers. The Peace of Paris was

ratified; the last British redcoat had left American soil. The American armies had melted away, back to forest and farm, and now Washington was taking his farewell of the small coterie of Continental officers who had remained with him to the last.

Characteristically, he said very little: "With a heart full of love and gratitude,

I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." One by one, each officer came forward to take his hand. It was a happy, and yet a sad, occasion, which everyone felt deeply. None of the men who passed by Washington, though they all carried the

GENERAL WASHINGTON and HIS SOLDIERS



In return for his trust, Washington had his men's loyal support. Here, at Princeton, he rallies them against superior forces and turns a near rout into a stunning victory.

Washington and his troops that kept them with him through thick and thin?

titles of colonel or general, would have been considered professional soldiers by any of the great powers of the time. They were booksellers, farmers, fishermen, lawyers, clerks, businessmen, northerners and southerners, all of whom now had to pick up interrupted careers.

Then, Washington went outside, through a company of Light Infantry

drawn up in his honor, and boarded a barge for Powles Hook, on the Jersey shore. Only his last two aides, Benjamin Walker and David Humphreys, accompanied him. Once in New Jersey, the three men, on horseback, began trotting down the Post Road toward the Delaware River and on to Philadelphia. No commander in chief of a sovereign na-

tion ever traveled with a smaller escort, or with less fanfare.

But Washington's journey turned into a path of glory. As the lonely horsemen came into sight, villages and towns turned out. Bells rang, guns were fired, and the local militia paraded. Old soldiers, wearing any scrap of uniform they could find, turned out. The General was

General Washington and his Soldiers

received with honors, and rich and important men vied to invite him to dine, or spend the night. The United States were free, and Washington's name—in his own lifetime—was legend.

Now, as he rode in triumph through the countryside he had done so much to liberate, Washington's thoughts must have turned back eight years. He had passed this way before. As he sat in sumptuous houses, holding his pale Madeira before a warm fire, surrounded by respectful men, he surely recalled other days. Another winter; an army disintegrating; freezing, hungry men without uniforms or supplies, pursued by an arrogant and powerful enemy . . . fearful, deserted towns with barred doors and windows; a people divided against

First, he was a competent general, who was almost the only influential American to see clearly that the army was the Revolution. The British Government had opted to use force to quell the colonies—the redcoats had been sent. Gentlemen were still petitioning the King, passing resolutions; town meetings were meeting; but neither King George nor Parliament was going to be argued or voted out of office. The Crown would make a reasonable peace only when its soldiers had been met and defeated by the necessary force. The United States must have an army.

Second, Washington alone among the



Booze and bawds—the ages-old problems of any commander—were part of the unruly young army's life. Washington, with no military regulations to guide him, enforced his own and shaped a winning army.

themselves, a country muttering against a general who never won . . . George Washington had not always been a national hero.

When, in June 1775, the Continental Congress decided to "adopt" the Massachusetts militia, which had risen spontaneously at Lexington and Concord and driven the British occupying army back into Boston, it also appointed Col. George Washington of Virginia its commander in chief, with the rank of general. There were sound military and political reasons for both choices, but almost all historians are agreed that Congress chose better than it knew, for Washington had two attributes without which the Revolution could not have been won.

Americans with military experience [he had served with Braddock, and commanded the entire Virginia militia during the French and Indian War] had the character to be completely lacking in personal ambition, and, at the same time, so devoted to the cause of American liberties that he would allow nothing to divert him from his job. Only a man with Washington's ideals could have both raised an army in the America of that time and, throughout disaster and shameful neglect, kept that army in the field and its goals intact. Even when granted full theoretical powers, he never used them lest the civilian authority be undermined. Many a lesser general

would have quit, as many Revolutionary generals did, or—as some actually urged—led a march on Philadelphia, not the British enemy. Few great commanders ever had such responsibility, or so little support.

Washington not only had to be a victorious general in the field, he had to serve as a great moral leader who could keep at least a handful of patriots in the war. Many modern Americans, who cannot understand the confusion and neglect that characterized the first American military effort, do not understand the nature of the first "union" or the Congress that met at Philadelphia and pronounced the states free. The Continental Congress had no powers to tax or to command the states. It could authorize an army, and appoint a commander. But the Congress could not force any state to support that army, or any citizen to serve in it.

In fact, in the spirit of '76, the very idea of such a thing was repugnant to most patriotic men.

Gen. George Washington issued his first general order to the motley militia hordes surrounding Boston on July 2, 1775. At the time he took command, his private letters show that he was, to put it mildly, utterly appalled. The so-called army was made up of men from many states, some with militia training, some with no training at all. It was merely a conglomeration of men who had taken down the musket from over the fireplace and hastened to Boston. Some of the muskets were 60 years old; there was almost no ammunition (the reason why Breed's Hill was lost); there was no commissary or supply system, no order, no discipline, no war plan, no anything. The Rhode Islanders, in their neat tents and

ILLUSTRATED BY
CHARLES WATERHOUSE



The march from Trenton to Princeton, Jan. 1777. Washington could not relieve their misery, but they followed and fought and won.

uniforms, held themselves aloof from the ragtag Connecticut men; the Virginians who came marching in felt superior to all New Englanders. Washington wrote his brother John Augustine, "... I found a mixed multitude of People here, under very little discipline, order, or Government." He told a distant cousin,

ceeding dirty and nasty. . . ."

The camps were naturally filthy, loose women ran freely through the army, and drunkenness was common. Officers were generally elected, and in New England usually were chosen from the rank and file by popularity. Such officers were reluctant to assume any real authority, and if they did, none of their unpopular orders were obeyed.

Among officers and men, not one in a thousand had any military experience in a regular war, or had any notion of how a large army had to be regulated for its own safety. Washington seized command with a firm, austere hand. He sat heavily on the officers, breaking the incompetent as fast as he could find them, but he could only break those convicted of malfeasance, since all were appointed by the states. But Washington himself had a lot to learn about American fighting men. As a Virginian, he was used to an orderly society in which there were definite gradations of status and rank. In the Virginia militia system Washington knew, officers were generally from the upper echelons of society, who carried over into military service the respect and status they enjoyed at home. But in other states, especially New England, there were much less definable social strata. Education was more widespread, and the idea of equality thoroughly inculcated. The 18th century New Englander took equality to mean that any militia private was the equal of any appointed officer—and, while the society was both remarkably democratic and dynamic, the absence of the concept of the "gentleman" meant that officers

normally had a poor sense of social responsibility toward their men. If they were no better than the rank and file, they saw no reason why they should try any harder.

This attitude irritated and mystified Washington, who never took a furlough during eight years of war, and who refused to take any pay for his services. Only gradually did he understand the dominant American attitude toward the military, or the fact that poor but patriotic men, getting commissions in the service, expected pay or gratuities; in fact, had to have them if they were not to suffer greatly.

Out of a people with no experience in organized war, with no military tradition—in fact, who already thoroughly disliked military traditions as "tyrannical and aristocratic"—and who found it very hard to accept subordination to each other, he had to build a military force that could meet and beat the most powerful empire in the world at that time. His Americans would have to meet a large, well-armed army of regulars under rigid discipline, who had undergone long training, and were led by a military caste of men who devoted their honor and fortunes, as well as their entire adult lives, to the pursuit of war. With great courage, Washington began the task.

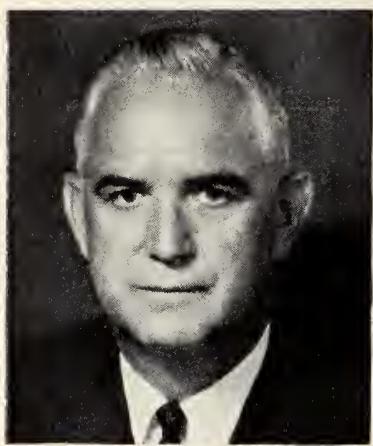
But if his militia hordes appalled Washington, the new General had a worse effect on his soldiers. Many of them distrusted him instinctively—he was rich, austere, aristocratic, and a southerner. He seemed to be trying to establish at home all the things they

(Continued on page 44)



When, in crisis, men volunteered to stay on past their enlistment, Washington stopped an officer seeking their signatures. "I do not need enlistments for such men as these," he said.

in, Lund Washington, privately: ". . . The People of this government . . . are the most indifferent kind of People I ever saw. I have already broke one Colo. and five Captains for Cowardice and for drawing more Pay and Provisions than they had Men in their Companies; there is two more Colos. now under arrest . . . I dare say the Men would fight very well . . . although they are . . . ex-



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

A Report From Vietnam

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

I WOULD LIKE to let you see and hear some of the things that we saw and heard when I made an official Legion visit to Vietnam in December, accompanied by a two-man staff.

In Saigon on Dec. 1, we promptly inspected projects that had been paid for by the American Legion Vietnam Relief Fund during the last year. First we saw a class where young Vietnamese girls were learning sewing skills, and whose graduates easily got jobs. With so many Vietnamese husbands and sons in the army, and so many families dislocated, the qualifying of women for paying jobs is one of the many problems in Vietnam. The American Legion provided the sewing machines for this school. The staff of Gen. William Westmoreland selected it as a worthy project.

AT A VIETNAMESE army training camp, we saw a medical dispensary for military dependents that we'd helped build. Medical services for the families of Vietnamese soldiers is another of those urgent needs. We saw care being given to the children and wives of the "Arvin" soldiers—outpatient care, midwife services, etc. We were shown an operating table that was one of the specific Legion gifts to the dispensary. We visited a Saigon port area, where the local security troops and their families were "extras" on top of the normal populace there—without adequate schools for the addition that they made to the port area population. Legion relief funds had bought all the materials to build some new schools. The Vietnamese soldiers had built one school with those materials and were putting up another. I wish you could have seen the enthusiastic teachers and 80 or so children who greeted us, waving American and Vietnamese flags.

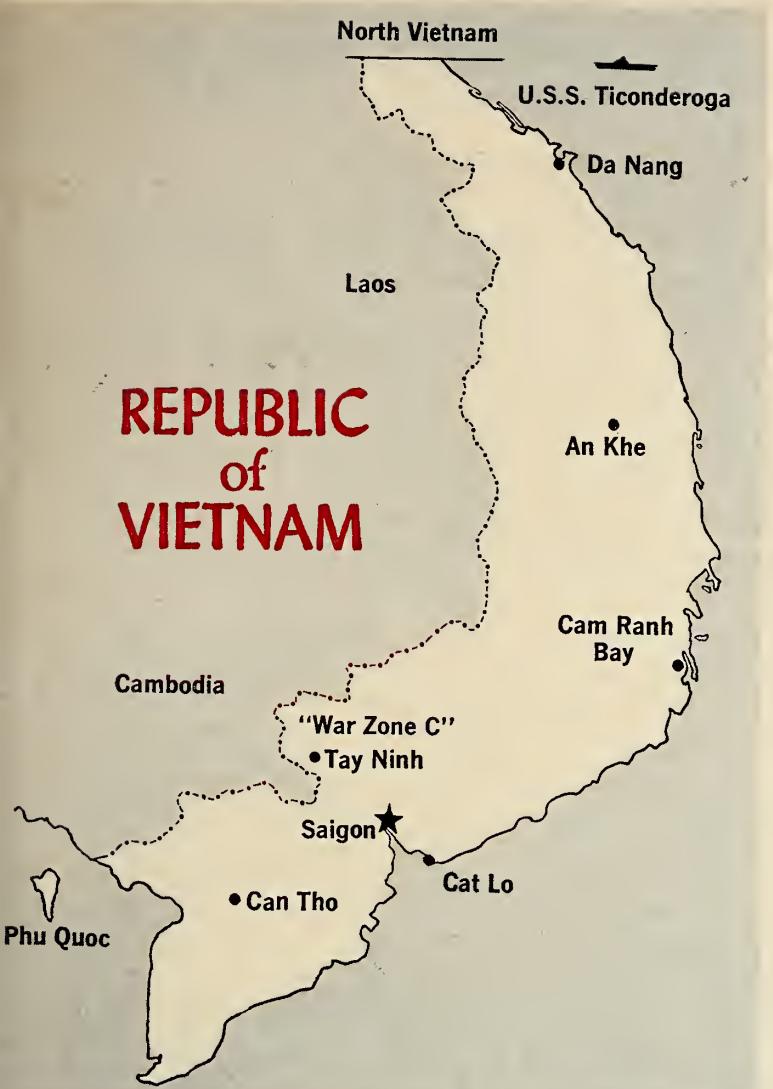
We saw a Jesuit school for the blind, where 30 or more blind boys were using Braille equipment purchased with Legion funds. Later, at a veterans' center at Can Tho, in the Mekong Delta, we saw wounded Vietnamese soldiers using crutches and wheelchairs that American Legion relief money had bought.

South Vietnam has no Veterans Administration. The

care and welfare and reemployment of discharged soldiers is another of those mighty problems. Veterans have organized their own Vietnam Legion. Its leaders have visited our American Legion in the United States. They've gotten ideas from us, sought advice from us. They are taking on a job that, in America, is handled by the government—the actual care and rehabilitation of veterans. At Can Tho, they showed us the site where they plan a combination veterans' hospital and rehabilitation center. Their problems are enormous, but not greater than the enthusiasm to solve them that shone in the words and faces of 75 Vietnam veteran leaders who greeted us at Can Tho. Later, their president, Lt. Gen. Chieux, showed us their national offices, just outside of Saigon. On the second floor was a big sewing center. The Vietnam Legion had contracted with the quartermaster to make uniforms for the Vietnam army, and the work was providing a cash income for widows and orphans of veterans.

We visited two American coastal commands, one at Cat Lo near Saigon, and the other on the southern island of Phu Quoc. Their boats and ships range from Coast Guard cutters down to special little fiber glass launches. They patrol hundreds and hundreds of miles of coastal waters, inlets, rivers and canals to intercept enemy waterborne movements of men and supplies. Cat Lo is a U.S. Navy command, Phu Quoc is a Coast Guard operation. Hardly a day goes by without their being in a shooting action. Lt. Cdr. Hayes, on Phu Quoc, told us that 70% of his Coast Guard men, whose enlistments end, reenlist to continue the work.

WE VISITED Tay Ninh, near Cambodia, just south of "War Zone C" where the U.S. 1st Infantry Division had just driven regular enemy forces back into Cambodia in Operation Attleboro—the biggest ground engagement of the war to date. At Tay Ninh there's a big U.S. airbase being built, and a logistical center, guarded by the 196th Light Infantry Brigade. We saw a Philippine army contingent there engaged in non-combat civic action work, helping to build a city for



refugees and to improve the countryside. We met Ed Navarro, a member of the American Legion in the Philippines, who has been in charge of the U.S. Aid mission at Tay Ninh for 40 months, working with American and Philippine help to assist the Vietnamese in road-building, water supply, medical services, bridge-building, etc. We also met an old friend, John Hersig, of the Indiana State Police, who for many years has attended American Legion national conventions with the Indiana delegation. Hersig is in Tay Ninh on a three-year contract to advise the Vietnamese on modern police organization.

In Tay Ninh we again saw the Vietnam Legion in action. It is trying to develop a rubber factory there for the employment of Vietnamese army veterans.

There's more to say about Cam Ranh Bay, where we went next, than I can set forth here. Our base there is on a long, narrow peninsula whose mainland connection is guarded by a South Korean army contingent. It is the only 100% American base in Vietnam. We are developing it to receive shipping to take the pressure off of Saigon, with its crowded and confused port and its unsure security. Naturally, Cam Ranh Bay is becoming a huge American military supply area. We are

able to operate it without the confusion of—or any danger to—a local civilian populace.

The peninsula at Cam Ranh Bay also holds one of our biggest Air Force bases. We talked to pilots who regularly make strikes to the north. They told us that the flak over North Vietnamese targets is the thickest of any war yet. WW2 veterans who saw flak over Germany that "you could walk on" can appreciate what that means. MIG interceptors and SAM missiles are increasing, too, they said. The pilots said they'd be a lot happier if they could hit the sources of North Vietnamese air defenses more heavily. It takes a raw kind of courage—and these men had it—to fight an air war in which some of the most important targets for their own security are offbase for political and diplomatic reasons. Later, we boarded the carrier U.S.S. Ticonderoga, on patrol off the Gulf of Tonkin, and heard much the same story from the pilots. In order to make strikes against such stiff air defenses, the pilots memorize every landmark of the way so they can see it in their sleep. Going to the target area they virtually hedgehop to avoid flak and radar, then climb to 12,000 feet and more, dive toward the target, unload at perhaps 3,000 feet, and get out fast. Below 4,000 feet the flak is murder, they said. These pilots do a terrific job. Refueling in the air is now a standard tactical operation for bombers in the Vietnam war. Some of the carrier bombers refuel from air tankers twice, once on the way out and again coming back.

WE VISITED THE Marines at the Da Nang air and supply base near North Vietnam, and the First Cavalry Division base at An Khe. The latter has sunk an American anchor in the Central Highlands, and ended the once-great danger of permanent loss of highway 19 across South Vietnam's narrow waist. There was a fire fight between a Marine patrol and Viet Cong guerrillas near Da Nang while we were there. And at a hamlet near Da Nang we saw a Marine "county fair." The residents of the hamlet were moved into a temporary Marine "tent city" while the hamlet was searched for arms and Viet Cong members. Vietnamese soldiers fed the villagers, questioned them about the Viet Cong, gave them medical checkups and listened to their grievances, if any, while the Marines conducted their search. That day this hamlet turned up two Viet Cong. An earlier "county fair" there had produced 35. The older villagers were stoical, but they grubbed cigarettes and took the food with relish while the children played in the tent city until they returned to their hamlet at the end of the day.

Of course, everybody wants a judgment about the future of the Vietnam war. Any short-term visitor is foolish if he pretends to have found the answers. What I can give is my impressions, based on (1) what we saw on a fast visit that covered the country from one end to the other and (2) on all that we heard. We talked with Ambassador Lodge; General Westmoreland; many American field commanders; Vietnamese officers and soldiers; American GIs; provincial chiefs; native men, women and children; American and Philippine civilians giving aid; schoolteachers, pupils and many others. I formed the *(Turn to next page)*

A Report From Vietnam

following impressions, and perhaps there's not much that's new about most of them.

This war is four wars. It is, first, a war of regular military forces against regular military forces. In a little more than a year we have gone a long way toward winning that war. We have defeated conventional military operations of the enemy time and again. We have made insecure for the enemy many areas in South Vietnam where he has ruled unchallenged for 20 years. We still have the old problem that was new in Korea—the "privileged sanctuaries" of Cambodia, Laos and North Vietnam where a beaten enemy force can retire in safety when thrashed.

It is, second, a guerrilla war. That is a tougher nut to crack and can only be won by degrees. If we are finally successful, there won't be a "Victory Day." It will just peter out, since its end depends on pacification of each section of the countryside, and the stabilization of ways of peace. Nobody has a right to be impatient about it, for it is not the kind of job that can be done in a hurry. But the Viet Cong guerrillas are slowly losing their hold on the people. They can't keep their propaganda promises, and they are demanding ever more—at gunpoint—from the peasant populations off of which they live. Victory in the guerrilla war can't move any faster than the process of changing men's minds and bettering their lives. Meanwhile, there are Viet Cong families for whom guerrilla warfare has simply become a way of life—to the second and third generations.

THIRD, THIS IS an economic and political war. Victory here depends on the whole slow process of restoring the economy of the country, improving and securing its agriculture, unifying it politically, and developing a much larger corps of able leaders down to the last hamlet. No mean task in itself, this must be done in the face of primitive conditions and an armed enemy who stops at nothing destructive to prevent it. Since 1958, the Viet Cong have deliberately murdered thousands of civilian leaders in South Vietnam in a planned effort to make the unfortunate population of this land leaderless.

In the United States, much attention is paid to the accidental death of Vietnamese civilians who are caught in open warfare. Yet the enormity of the deliberate assassination of civilians by the enemy, and the subjugation of many more by threat of assassination, seems to attract little notice among those who are trying to make moral evaluations of this difficult war. I cannot explain why so many Americans make so much more of unintended casualties than they make of deliberate murder.

In Vietnam our own efforts to rebuild and improve the civilian way of life are impressive. More impressive are the Vietnamese who are slowly becoming a new corps of civilian leaders, though warned not to by the enemy. Perhaps Americans at home cannot grasp a situation in which it is an act of heroism to run for

mayor or try to give a town a sanitary water supply.

When experts talk of the war lasting ten years or more, it is all these things they are talking about—rather than ten years of regiment pouring lead into regiment.

Ten years is a very short time to achieve the kind of stability and progress that we have set for a goal in Vietnam. In our own history it was 13 years from the Declaration of Independence until our colonies were united under one national government, though our potential stability was then far greater than is that of South Vietnam today. The economic goals we have set for Vietnam in about ten years have not been achieved there in 500 years. If we do succeed in Vietnam in ten years it will be a feat unprecedented in history, and we will look back on it as such. I think, in looking back, that Americans of the future will blush at the small faith many of them now have in the task, a lack of faith which leads to so much crying out that the difficulties are insurmountable.

BY AND LARGE, the clearest vision of what we might achieve in Vietnam seems to be held by those Americans who are working at the job in Vietnam—the same ones who also see the difficulties most clearly.

This leads us to the fourth war in Vietnam. Since its beginning it has been an international war, the latest battleground chosen by the great Communist powers in their 50-year drive to extend their dictatorships over the whole globe. We close our eyes to this at the peril of the freedom and dignity of man everywhere. In the international war, the Americans of little faith place freedom everywhere in danger. There will be no future for Vietnam if the great Communist powers decide to join the fray in strength. Whatever the outcome of such a struggle, Vietnam itself will be torn asunder, north and south.

But the Soviets and the Red Chinese can be expected to intervene in force only as the result of a series of practical decisions. Continued open disunion and dissension in the United States can contribute to a Communist decision to dare WW3 in Vietnam. This is especially so when dissension here takes the form of hostility, pessimism, impatience, the magnifying of difficulties, the discounting of our assets and successes in the Vietnam struggle, and applying a double moral standard to the detriment of our country. To the Communists, such dissension—unlike reasoned debate—is a signal of fundamental internal weakness in the United States. They have been waiting a long time for it.

Our best chance to pull off a miracle in Vietnam will come if Americans show a united front to the world, and make a united effort in our crusade there. That was suggested in a letter to Speaker of the House John McCormack from James E. Newton, a GI in Vietnam.

He wrote: "Since I've been here I haven't heard one bit of serious dissent from our own men regarding U.S. policy here. If we go along with the program, then the 'friends' back home should stop complaining about 'us poor boys over here.'"

I can report that, quite generally, the people I met who are doing the job on the scene in Vietnam—in and out of uniform—have the same spirit.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

FEBRUARY 1967

Legion Membership For 1966 Closes With Strong Finish

Second straight year of enrollment rise expected to boost 1966 national membership up to 2,553,083.

By Christmas of 1966, The American Legion was simultaneously engaged in two membership campaigns. The first: close out the 1966 books on a high note. The other: give a strong push to 1967 enrollment efforts despite a national death rate in recent years of approximately 11,000 WW1 veterans and 9,000 WW2 veterans a month.

The 1966 membership year was set to close January 3, 1967. Figures at press time indicated that the final tabulation would put the Legion more than 6,000 above 1965's final figure of 2,547,246 and mark the second consecutive year of increased enrollment.

For 1967, six major membership tar-

get dates were set by the National Membership and Post Activities Committee. They were: Oct. 11, Early Bird; Nov. 18, Veterans Day turn-ins; Jan. 9, determination of Big Ten Departments; Mar. 31, Legion Birthday turn-ins; May 1, determination of National Convention Parade positions and Aug. 1, 30 days before National Convention, when membership on hand will determine delegate strength.

Departments will be awarded points for meeting their membership targets on each of the six dates and also for chartering new posts throughout the year. Commanders whose departments have been credited with 100 or more points will be honored at the 1967 National Conven-

tion in a "Court of Honor" and accorded a series of special privileges and positions at various events.

The first of the six target membership dates, Oct. 11, the final day of the Annual Nat'l Conference of Department Commanders and Adjutants, had a goal of 445,308 memberships. Actual turn-ins: 563,127.

The national goal for Nov. 18 was 1,311,269 advance enrollments and it was exceeded by 21,071 for a figure of 1,332,340. In fact, 1,194 posts from 39 departments had been reported which had surpassed their 1966 memberships for 1967 by Veteran's Day.

In addition, for that date, 48 of the Legion's 58 departments surpassed their nationally-assigned goals and enrolled more than half of the total national membership quota for 1967.

Percentagewise, with the exception of the foreign departments of Canada and France, Hawaii led all departments by Nov. 18 with 144.48 and was de-

LEST WE FORGET...

DECEMBER 7, 1941



DECEMBER 7, 1966



The U.S.S. Arizona sinking. Today, she's a tomb for more than 1,000 Americans as Marines fire honor volley over her.

At 7:55 A.M., Dec. 7, 1941, 350 warplanes from six Japanese aircraft carriers flashed down out of the skies over the island of Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands. Their mission: attack and destroy 97 warships of the U.S. Fleet bottled up in Pearl Harbor so that a Japanese military advance to the south could not be hindered. When the attackers left the smoke-blackened skies, more than 2,400 Americans, including about 60 civilians, had been killed; 18 American warships, including eight battleships, sunk or damaged; 188 planes destroyed and 128 damaged in what has been de-

scribed by some naval historians as the most successful surprise attack ever made. The Japanese lost 29 planes, 5 midget submarines, and 64 men killed. Though successful, the raid was not a death blow. The U.S. aircraft carrier force was not caught in port as Japan hoped and this eventually proved fatal to her dreams of conquest. She later lost four of her own carriers to American carrier planes in the U.S. victory at the Battle of Midway. The Pearl Harbor raiders heavily damaged Wheeler and Hickam Fields, but missed the fuel oil supply and failed to put out of action

the naval shipyard and submarine base. Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt labeled it "a date which will live in infamy" as he called for U.S. entrance into WW2.

At 25th anniversary ceremonies on Dec. 7, 1966, Secretary of the Navy Paul Nitze said: "If the U.S. had deployed adequate strategic forces in the Philippines in 1941, it might well have deterred the Japanese military leaders from making their original advance." And, he added, "It is precisely because the U.S. has effective and ready deterrents that we do not today stand in the fear of the nightmare of 1941."



Nat'l Cmdr Davis with Saigon Port school kids (l) and Marines at Da Nang. Legion Vietnam Relief Fund helped build the school.



AMERICAN LEGION PHOTOS BY WARREN H. MACDONALD

clared the winner of the Alvin M. Owsley Award for 1967. The prize goes to the department with the greatest percentage gain in membership as of the close of the Veterans Day turn-ins compared with the same date of the previous year. Hawaii turned in 2,458 members as compared with 1,697 last year.

Forty-six departments met both the Oct. 11 and Nov. 18 quotas and are on the way to qualifying their commanders for membership in Nat'l Cmdr John E. Davis' "Court of Honor."

And, at the rate membership enrollments were moving along, the national goal of 1,890,555 for January 9 was in sight with five departments already having reached their quotas even before Christmas. They were: South Dakota, Maryland, Arkansas, Hawaii and Mexico.

The North Dakota Legion came very close to giving its favorite son, National Commander John E. Davis, a Christmas present of its quota of 23,559. It transmitted 22,790 memberships to National Hq—missing by only 769.

Elsewhere, and as a harbinger of strong national membership growth, the large departments of New York and Pennsylvania were both running about 5,000 ahead of last year's figures.

Turn-ins to national postmarked by January 9 will determine the Legion's "Big Ten" Departments plus the winners of the Henry L. Stevens, Jr., and Hanford MacNider Trophies.

Here's how the "Big Ten" competition works. At the Annual Telegraphic Roll Call on Oct. 11, 1966, department commanders pledged to Nat'l Cmdr Davis that by Jan. 9 they would have transmitted to National Hq 1,932,062 dues for 1967.

On the basis of these pledges, these

are the "Big Ten" departments for 1967, provided they fulfill their promises on time: *Category I*, departments with goals of 70,000 or more, Iowa and Ohio; *Category II*, departments with goals of 40,000 to 69,999, Louisiana and Kansas; *Category III*, departments with goals of 25,000 to 39,999, South Dakota and Alabama; *Category IV*, departments with goals of 10,000 to 24,999, North Dakota and Montana; and *Category V*, departments with goals of 9,999 or less, Idaho and Nevada.

Should any of these fail to meet their pledges, the department with the next highest percentage pledged and fulfilled will win in its category.

By Christmas, one department, South Dakota had already reached its January 9 pledge to insure being No. 1 in *Category III*. And Alabama, running 2,000 ahead by Yuletide, seemed assured of grabbing the second spot in that group.

In *Category I*, Iowa and Ohio were right on schedule toward reaching their pledge amounts with Wisconsin and Minnesota right behind them.

In *Category II*, Louisiana, Kansas and Nebraska were all looking for the top honors.

In *Category IV*, North Dakota practically had it made by Christmas with Montana and South Carolina vying for the No. 2 spot.

And, in *Category V*, Hawaii, Delaware, Idaho and Nevada were scrambling for the two top spots.

Far East Tour

Shortly after the Thanksgiving Day weekend, Nat'l Cmdr John E. Davis took off for a two-week Far East Military Briefing and Inspection Tour. The information and knowledge gained of

the U.S. role in that area will help guide American Legion policy on U.S. foreign policy in 1967.

On Dec. 14, with the 25,000-mile journey behind him, Davis, who commanded a U.S. Army Infantry battalion during WW2 in Europe, returned to Legion Washington Hq. At a press conference that day he discussed his trip with news representatives in the nation's capital. (See *FYI*, page 28, for Nat'l Cmdr Davis' comments on the trip.)

During his trip, he visited military installations, the U.S. aircraft carrier, Ticonderoga in the South China Sea, civilian communities, military hospitals and units in the field in South Vietnam, Japan, the Philippine Islands, the Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa and Hong Kong. Accompanying the commander was Warren H. MacDonald, National Legion Director of Research, and Ernest Schmit (N. Dak.), Aide to the Nat'l Cmdr.

The Cmdr paid official Legion visits to: U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Saigon, South Vietnam; President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines; Lt. Gen. Seth J. McKee, USAF, Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan; Lt. Gen. James W. Wilson, USAF, Commander, 13th Air Force, Clark Air Base, Philippines; Lt. Gen. Ferdinand T. Unger, USA, Commanding General and High Commissioner, Ryukyu Islands; Gen. Wm. C. Westmoreland, Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, and Commanding General, U.S. Army, Vietnam; Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Walt, USMC, Commander, Third Marine Amphibious Force and other military officials and troops.

Nat'l Cmdr Davis also visited the wounded in hospitals at Okinawa and Clark Air Base.

While touring the 1,800-bed Saigon General Hospital, mostly crammed with 2,000 Vietnamese war-wounded, Davis met some of the Vietnamese paraplegic soldiers who had been treated last year under State Dep't auspices at the VA's Castle Point, N.Y. Hospital and who were continuing post-operative treatment in their own country. The story of these Vietnamese paraplegics was covered in the August 1966 issue of this magazine.

Law and Order Program

National Commander John E. Davis, in keeping with one of the themes expressed in his election acceptance speech at the National Convention in Wash., D.C., in Sept. 1966, has revealed plans for a nationwide program aimed at providing respect and support for the forces of law and order in the United States.

At a news conference in Washington, D.C., immediately following his return from an inspection trip to Southeast Asia (see story preceding this one), Cmdr Davis declared: "The American Legion firmly supports America's strong stand against communist aggression in South Vietnam. But to what avail is victory in battle if public apathy and lethargy permit the fruits of victory to be dissipated on the home front?"

Formulated under the joint sponsorship of the Legion's Nat'l Americanism Commission and National Security Commission, the plan calls for department commanders to mobilize the active support of the posts in their states to strengthen appreciation of and respect for duly constituted law enforcement agencies and officials.

Each department commander has also been asked to name a committee within his state consisting of an attorney, an educator, a law enforcement official, a clergyman and a representative of the news media to help coordinate the program in each state.

On the local level, deserving law enforcement officers will be selected for public recognition and receive an American Legion Certificate of Achievement "for outstanding service to his community through carrying out his duties as a police officer in a manner which reflects credit upon all police officers and for dedication to his profession above and beyond the call of duty." The selections are to be made in cooperation with the proper local government officials. Certificates will be available from department headquarters in each state.

Said Cmdr Davis: "This program may take as many different forms as there are local communities participating, but each will be directed to the principal objective of bringing about a new

and deeper respect for the law and our established institutions of government."

The national organization of the Legion will provide guidelines for use by the state organizations and the local posts whereby visible and meaningful support and recognition can be given to law enforcement agencies and officers. Each local Legion post, however, will implement the project in its own way.

"The important thing right now," Cmdr Davis explained, "is to let these dedicated public servants know that they do not stand alone in carrying out the vital responsibilities our society has assigned to them."

Vietnam Relief Fund Report

The American Legion Vietnam Relief Fund, started a little over a year ago to help rehabilitate the lives of the war-torn people of South Vietnam, has now passed the \$122,000 level.

Though we can report here only on civic action efforts that were sparked or supported by Legion funds, many other organizations are conducting similar programs in South Vietnam. Ours is but a part of the total effort.

Here is how monies from the fund have been distributed to date: \$75,000 was placed at the disposal of the Military Civic Action Program which is handled under the direction of Gen. Wm. C. Westmoreland's Headquarters in Saigon, South Vietnam, and \$41,170 was donated to CARE, Inc., the International Relief Organization, for its civilian distributions in that country. This leaves about \$6,000 still in the Fund.

Of the \$75,000 made available for the military civic action teams, approximately half has already been turned into sorely needed goods or facilities from one end of South Vietnam to the other.

It is to the eternal credit of our armed forces personnel in South Vietnam that they ingeniously came up with so many good, solid ideas of how to spend the money. Not only are the effects of Viet Cong terrorist and sabotage activity being countered, but the future of South Vietnam is being built on a sounder basis. And, because of the availability of on-the-spot funds and the interest of our GI's, the program has inspired many self-help projects among the S. Vietnamese themselves. There's probably a great human interest film that could be made about each civic action project in which our GI's get involved. And, most of the work is done in their spare time—when they aren't fighting a war!

Thus far they have constructed schools, orphanages, wells, dispensaries, maternity wards, roads, fish markets, li-

braries, houses, sanitation facilities, a school for blind boys, a rehabilitation center for blinded Vietnamese war veterans, and a water reservoir. They also bought and distributed agricultural tools, fertilizer, seed, health kits, clothing, assorted gifts, and provided school aid for 10 needy students for one school year.

Here are a few of the many military units involved in construction and distribution using the Legion fund: 1st Infantry Division, 173rd Airborne Brigade, 9th Engineering Battalion, 37th Artillery Battalion and advisory teams from the U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, and South Vietnamese Army detachments.

CARE's distribution of close to \$40,000 worth of Legion Vietnam Relief Fund monies has included midwifery kits, sewing machines, medical supplies, books, lumber, sewing kits, blankets, textile packages, woodworking kits, masonry kits, plus thousands of elementary school and classroom supply kits and whatever other goods which are necessary to maintain life.

Washington Conference

Over 1,000 Legion leaders from around the nation are expected to attend the Seventh Annual Washington Conference of The American Legion in Washington, D.C., Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1967.

At the meeting, which encompasses the Legion's 44th Annual National Rehabilitation Conference and the 48th Legion Birthday celebration, these delegates will meet with government experts and officials to discuss policies and matters germane to Legion programs.

Meetings are scheduled to be held at the Statler Hilton Hotel and at Legion Washington Hq, which is close by. Conference registrants will be housed at the Statler Hilton, which has been named headquarters hotel, and at the LaFayette and Pick-Lee House hotels.

During the conference, six of the Legion's major national commissions—Rehabilitation, Legislative, Foreign Relations, Economic, National Security and Finance—will hold sessions. Meetings have also been called for the Legion's Child Welfare Foundation and the Executive Section of the Special 50th Anniversary Committee.

National Commander John E. Davis' appearance and presentation of the Legion's Rehabilitation program to the House Veterans Affairs Committee is scheduled for 10:00 a.m., Tues., Feb. 28, in the Caucus Room of the Old House Office Bldg.

Big social event of the six-day meeting will be the National Commander's Reception and Banquet in Honor of The Congress of the United States on Wed.,

Mar. 1, 7:30 p.m., in the huge grand ballroom of the Sheraton-Park Hotel at which members of Congress and their wives will be guests of The American Legion. Nat'l Cmdr Davis is expected to present The American Legion Award for Distinguished Public Service to Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) for his help and interest in veterans affairs. Sen. Dirksen is a past district commander of the Illinois Legion.

The National Rehab Conference annually brings together about 700 experts in the field of veterans rehabilitation from among members of the Rehab Commission, department, county and post service officers, members of the Legion's Auxiliary, and others interested in the veterans benefits program. It is expected VA Administrator William J. Driver and other top VA chiefs will address the group at various sessions during their four-day meeting.

The National Commander's Award will be presented to the American Newspaper Publishers Association at a luncheon on Mon., Feb. 27, for "its continuing efforts to preserve the constitutionally guaranteed rights of a free press. . . ."

Nursing Home Care Program

In a recent statement, Dr. H. Martin Engle, VA Chief Medical Director, reported that the VA's three-point program of nursing home care has made available an additional 1.37 million bed-days of hospital care in that agency's system by releasing thousands of hospital beds formerly occupied by chronically ill veterans.

The program, legislation for which originated in the House Vets Affairs Committee and which was strongly supported by the Legion, became law in August 1964. Main points of the program include the creation and operation of 4,000 nursing home care beds within the 165 VA hospitals, said beds to be above the regular 125,000 bed figure; authorization for the VA to place veterans in private nursing homes; and a grant-in-aid program to help the states build and operate nursing home care facilities for veterans.

Said Dr. Engle: "Advancement of medical techniques has changed the function of the hospital in treatment and rehabilitation of chronic illness. Once the permanent residence of the chronically ill, the hospital is now used as the center of treatment of the acute phases of the illness. Long-term supportive treatment and rehabilitation are increasingly carried on an out-patient basis while the patient resumes his normal pattern of community living to the extent his disability will permit."

Veterans transferred from the hospi-

The American Legion Story



National Commander John E. Davis presents a copy of "The American Legion Story" to Gen. Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps. The book, written by Raymond Moley, Jr., has already sold over 12,000 copies in its first four months. Single copies of "The American Legion Story" may be purchased at \$4.50, postage paid, through National Emblem Sales, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. No Legion post should be without one.

tals to nursing home care facilities were mostly older, chronically ill veterans who have received maximum hospital benefits but still require skilled nursing care.

By the end of 1966 the VA had 2,614 nursing home care beds in operation at 42 VA hospitals and was shooting for the 4,000-bed level by June 30, 1967. There are more than 2,000 vets occupying nursing home care beds daily in VA hospitals, some of which have been remodeled to provide these facilities.

The VA's Community Nursing Home Care program provides for placement of vets in approved public and private nursing homes, generally for a period of six months. By the end of July 1966, the VA had negotiated agreements with 1,913 nursing homes (capacity, 129,490 patients) to provide care under this program.

By mid-October 1966, 8,575 veterans had been admitted as patients to community nursing homes. And, as of that date, 2,812 were still receiving care in those facilities.

The VA sets standards for nursing home care facilities and conducts inspections both as to patient care and physical plants and methods. During the 1966 fiscal year the national average daily nursing home care load in approved homes of this type was 1,634.

Under the grant-in-aid program, ap-

roval was given to construct state facilities for 614 nursing home care beds in five states—Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Vermont and Wisconsin. An additional five states have applications pending to provide 430 more beds, and another 13 states have expressed interest in the program.

Boy Scout Week

The Boy Scouts of America will celebrate its 57th Anniversary of incorporation during Boy Scout Week, Feb. 7-13, 1967. The BSA was incorporated as a national organization in Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1910.

The 1967 theme is *Scouting Rounds A Guy Out*. Scouts around the nation will take part in the week-long celebration in their own communities on such occasions as Uniform Day and Scout Sabbath. On Uniform Day scouts will wear their uniforms to school and take part in special school programs. For Scout Sabbath the boys will attend their churches in uniform on the appropriate days of worship. At these churches and synagogues, Scouts who have qualified receive emblems of their faiths for knowledge of the history of their religion, Scripture, participation in religious activities, and services rendered in special projects assigned by their religious leaders.

On its 57th Anniversary, the BSA has about 2,143,000 Cub Scouts in 56,750 packs (8-10 years of age), 1,870,000 Boy Scouts in 68,500 troops (11-17), 317,000 Explorers in 22,650 posts (14-17 years of age), 1,550,000 men and women as volunteer leaders, and 4,012 professional leaders. Since 1910, 42,000,000 boys and leaders have belonged to the organization.

The BSA works through other national organizations to build better understanding and to strengthen cooperation. Currently, there are Scout units affiliated with 92,363 local institutions such as religious bodies, civic organizations, school groups and veterans organizations. The American Legion now sponsors over 4,000 Scout units nationally and is seeking to raise that level to 5,000 units. A National Legion-Scouting Conference was held in 1966 and a second one for 1967, aimed at expanding and strengthening the Legion-Scouting partnership, is now in the planning stages.

In 1967, for the first time the U.S. will be host to a World Scout Jamboree. The XII World Jamboree will take place Aug. 1-9, at Farragut State Park, Idaho. Nearly 17,000 Scouts from about 100 countries, including 5,000 from the U.S., will attend.

Pre-election Candidate Quiz

A pre-election, Meet-With-The-Candidates program in which pertinent questions were asked of candidates for various offices by a panel of post Americanism Committee members was established by Post 958, East Rockaway, N.Y. The program carried out a policy of the Nassau County Legion.

The candidates were those running for State Senate, Assembly, and Congress. Each candidate received a letter from the post Americanism officer, Raymond W. Gimmer (who is also the County 1st Div. Americanism officer), which said in part: "It is requested that each candidate speak (at a post meeting) on one of three subjects: Americanism, Foreign Relations, or National Security. However, any other subject would be acceptable. We request that your talk be limited to 20 minutes, after which a ten-minute question-and-answer period will take place. Questions will be on the previous mentioned three subjects and will be asked only by members of the Americanism Committee of this post. No other member will be permitted to speak. Only one candidate shall be present at time of talk and each one will be asked the exact same questions. The press will also be invited to attend."

"Hoping you will be available for one of the dates mentioned, so that your thoughts and ideas can be made known to our 340 members, their families, and friends. . . ."

Speakers were scheduled for a set time. If late, the amount of their tardiness would be deducted from their 20-minute speaking time. (Out of ten candidates, only one appeared late—ten minutes.)



Legion asks: Where does candidate stand?

In photo above, John Nigro (Dem.-N.Y.), candidate for State Senate, is questioned by Co-Chairman Gimmer.

Except for the press and Legionnaires in the affected election districts the public was not invited and could not attend. The results of the queries were sent to other veterans organizations in the area at their request.

Although the State candidates agreed pretty much with Legion policy, there

was wide disagreement by some Congressional candidates. The post feels that the project stimulated interest and in some cases doubled attendance at meetings (from 60 to 120). "Candidates were enlightened on American Legion policy, as were our own members. We received knowledge of where each candidate stood before election. Every candidate congratulated the post on the fairness of the program and each thought it should be enlarged and continued."

Some of the questions asked of the candidates were: 1. Do you believe that executives who govern us should be held accountable for *not* opposing unlawful assemblies and attempts to gain objectives by riot, violent demonstrations, etc.? 2. Do you believe that school administrators should carefully consider background of speakers invited to address students? 3. Generally, do you support a firm U.S. stand in Vietnam? 4. Do you as a candidate seek support of local Peace Groups that are against our policies in Vietnam? 5. Do you believe Congress should pass a more stringent law redefining Treason and Sabotage in time of peace to more adequately protect our nation? 6. Do you believe students getting aid under the Nat'l Defense Education Act should be required to take a Loyalty Oath? 7. Would you favor legislation prohibiting dissemination of Communist Political Propaganda?

For further information on results, etc., write Raymond W. Gimmer, 9 Seawane Rd., East Rockaway, N.Y. 11518.

Legion Law & Order Seminar

Three hundred and fifty people attended a Police Seminar sponsored by Post and Unit 538, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Neighborhood Community Council. Top Pittsburgh police officials, the local FBI chief, and the Pittsburgh fire chief were present. Twelve exhibits of police work and a demonstration of the K-9 dogs in action sparked the program.

Pittsburgh Police Supt. James Slusser explained Police Dep't functions and those of the citizen relating to community security. The ten patrolmen walking the beat in the community were introduced. Special Agent Ian D. MacLennan of the FBI described the part his agency plays in the police work of the nation and locally.

Among the exhibits were the Lie Detector, the Breathalyzer, scores of items used by Special Service, various firearms, including weapons taken from youthful delinquents, and narcotics and the equipment used by addicts. Two police dogs were seen in action against brandished firearms.

Theme of the police speakers' remarks

was, "We are working for you. We need your support and your cooperation to do our best." Chairman for Post 538 and Master of Ceremonies was Post Cmdr and Past Dep't Cmdr Regis F. Cusick, Jr. Mrs. Nada Carlough was chairman for the Community Council.

Discharge Found

The Honorable Discharge document of Eddie F. Evers, A.F. 38067182, has been found. Write to: R. B. Burnett, P.O. Box 207, Alamogordo, N.M. 88310.

BRIEFLY NOTED



Illinois Legion honors two guys who care.

Two Legionnaires who are well-known movie and TV personalities were given the Dep't of Illinois' "Veteran of the Year" Award. Marty Allen and Steve Rossi, honored for "unselfish, distinguished service to state and nation," go regularly to VA hospitals to entertain and visit with patients. They also picked up the tab for several Vietnam vets watching the show in the Chicago night club where the two were performing. "Unfortunately," said Rossi, "the wounded from Vietnam are rather forgotten in this country. A lot of people don't realize that they are overseas to protect us." The two were presented with plaques by Chicago Post 118's full honor guard and made honorary commanders of The American Legion. In the photo above are, l. to rt.: Rossi (a captain in the Air Force Reserve), Allen (a WW2 decorated vet), and Frank C. Bottiglieri, Dep't of Illinois Director of Rehabilitation.

William E. Galbraith, of Beemer, Nebr., a Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr of the Legion (1965-66), recently gave a week of service as a member of the Nat'l and School Awards Jury of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa. The 38-member panel, comprised of 12 state supreme court justices and 26 national organization leaders, selects recipients of awards for "outstanding contributions toward a better understanding and appreciation of the American Way of Life" in the Foundation's 18th annual awards program.

Oscar Brown, 1963 winner of American Legion Baseball's Sportsmanship Award

(he played outfield and batted .410 for **Long Beach Post 27** in the Regionals and Finals) has been chosen as **California's** outstanding first-year player in Organized Baseball during 1966. Younger brother of Ollie Brown of the San Francisco Giants and Willie Brown of the NFL Philadelphia (football) Eagles, Oscar batted .348 for the Atlanta Braves' farm team at Yakima, Wash. (Northwest League), this past season.

A legacy of \$200,000, expected to yield about \$9,000 annually, has been willed to the **12th District American Legion of Ohio** from the estate of James E. Campbell, Jr., a WW1 vet and member of **Post 1, Columbus**, who died in 1939. There are no restrictions on how the income may be spent. The 12th District consists of 24 posts with over 5,000 members. Of the annual income, 90% will go to the District Council for American Legion purposes, 10% returned to the trust.

POSTS IN ACTION

Post 11, Green Bay, Wisc., erected a memorial to servicemen serving in Vietnam. In the photo below, Post Cmdr



Post 11, Wisc.: a Vietnam memorial

Wayne A. DeMars (in center wearing Legion cap) is flanked by two new members, Vietnam vets David K. McDonald and John C. Pischner (wearing glasses). The service personnel are from the Army/Air Force recruiting office located next door to the memorial; they raise and lower the flag every day.

Post 56, Albert Lea, Minn., used the show window of the Interstate Power



Post 56, Minn., projects the Legion image.

Co. for a display that drew attention to the Legion's various programs of community service, and enticed some new members.



Post gives hospital closed circuit TV.

Post 2, Mexico City, donated a closed circuit TV system to the American British Cowdry Hospital. Purpose: To help in the training of Mexican doctors and nurses in new medical techniques. Cost: \$76,023.65 pesos (\$6,081.89). In the photo above are (l. to rt.): Post 2 Cmdr Ralph C. Hoyos and Hospital Director Robert O'Connor. The TV screen is picking up a scene inside the hospital.

Post 422, Flushing, N.Y., holds an annual Nat'l Security Night, which includes a military symposium and awards to individuals outstanding in the Legion's national defense program. The symposium, dealing this year with the Vietnam war, was conducted by Brig. Gen. John A. Seitz, Deputy Commanding General, 1st Region, U.S. Army Air Defense Command, Fort Totten, N.Y., a former Commanding General of the 1st Infantry Div., now in Vietnam; also, by Lt. Col. John F. Reilly, USAF, a WW2 B-29 and Korean War B-47 navigator, just returned from Vietnam where he was Master Navigator for the 315th Air Command Group.

COMRADE IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help this comrade are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

Packing & Preserving Co., NSD Navy 3149, Aviation Supply Depot, WW2—Need information from persons who served with Lester A. Spearing, S1/C, to help him establish service connection for a disability. Write to: Lester A. Spearing, R.D. #2, Lewistown, Pa. 17044.

Evidence of the respect the town of **Martin, S. Dak.**, feels for **Post 240** is reflected in Brooks Municipal Park, where for the past two years the flower garden area has been planted to form a replica of the Stars and Stripes and "Post 240, M." Sixty feet long and 39 feet wide, the plot contains 1,040 petunias, 100 marigolds, and 375 aliyum flowers. It has been the work of Louis J. Brooks. Post 240 has built and operated for the community a large auditorium building, provided a total of \$2,000 in scholarships, offers in its post building storage space for a 200-bed packaged disaster hospital, sponsors baseball and boxing, and makes cash gifts to community and outside projects.

Post 351, Montello, Wisc., has conducted, on a Department level, Trap Shooting competition, and would like to exchange programs and ideas with



Post 351, Wisc., Dep't trap shoot champs

posts in other Departments. Write to: Casey Jones, 6th District Cmdr, The American Legion, 404 Underwood Ave., Montello, Wisc. 53949. In the photo above are members of Post 351's Team "A," Dep't of Wisconsin 1966 champions, who shot 109 out of 125 (l. to rt.): George West, John Newhouse, Rodger Hill, Dale Daniels, and Virgil Chandler.

Post 1, Tulsa, Okla., utilized a booth at the Tulsa State Fair to display the Legion's image to thousands of visitors. About 750 guests were registered, 30 new members were signed up (3 from WW1, 15 WW2, and 12 Vietnam period) and five renewals. Legionnaires manning



Post 1, Okla., has a booth at Tulsa Fair.

the booth gave information to some 500 visitors on GI Bill housing, education, on-the-job training, Veterans Hospitals, scholarships, etc., and distributed about 1,500 pieces of Legion literature to adults, candy to youngsters. They had many requests for American flags.



Post 383, Ohio, helps its Police Dept.

Post 383, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, contributed \$995 for the gift of a new 100-watt Police Transmitter to the Chagrin Falls Police Dep't. In the photo above, Police Chief Hugh V. Young uses the new transmitter to call one of the two cars under his command, as Barney Hoopes, Post 383 Sgt.-at-Arms and Americanism chairman, looks on.

Post 227, Totowa Boro, N.J., erected a metal framed, glass enclosed, servicemen's Honor Roll and 30-foot aluminum flag pole, both resting in a brick and stone planter. The flag will be illuminated by two 300-watt spotlights, and will fly 24 hours a day until the cessation of the conflict in Vietnam (pursuant, says the post, to directions stated in the flag code). In the photo below are, l to rt.: James S. Osgood, Jr., Passaic Co. VC; Jack W. Kuepfer, Dep't Americanism Chmn; Dr. Karl Fiesser, Passaic Co.



An Honor Roll erected by Post 227, N.J.

Cmdr; Mayor Samuel Cherba; James P. Hyde, Jr., Post 227 Cmdr; and Carl Sarappo.

O. Andy Anderson, of **Post 85, Perry, Iowa**, who is the 6th District Graves Registration Chairman, led a one-man drive for USO funds and turned over a check for \$1,012.51 to the state USO chairman.

Post 193, Louisville, Ky., which conducts a monthly boxing show (11 bouts in last month's show) got the World Boxing Historian's award, a plaque inscribed "The Most Outstanding Boxing Program in the U.S.A." The post's boxing staff, in cooperation with the Mayor and the County Judge Youth Boxing Association, has worked for nine years to curb juvenile delinquency through sport. The post has a boxing ring in its basement for practice at all times. In the photo below are, l. to rt.: Harry W. Pegg, Sr., president of World Boxing Historian Assoc.; Jack Sheehan, chairman, Post 193 Boxing Program; and Edwin P. Enz, Post 193 Cmdr.



Post 193, Ky., aids youth through boxing.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS NOVEMBER 30, 1966		
ASSETS		
Cash on hand and on Deposit	\$ 2,827,260.21	
Receivable	287,638.46	
Inventories	353,945.67	
Invested Funds	2,657,199.94	
Trust Funds:		
Overseas Graves Decoration		
Trust Fund	291,779.75	
Employees Retirement		
Trust Fund	3,843,105.65	4,134,885.40
Real Estate	820,324.23	
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation	205,164.03	
Deferred Charges	98,808.92	
	\$11,385,226.86	
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE & NET WORTH		
Current Liabilities	\$ 856,945.46	
Funds Restricted as to use	23,800.34	
Deferred Income	3,086,920.43	
Trust Funds:		
Overseas Graves Decoration		
Trust Fund	291,779.75	
Employees Retirement		
Trust Fund	3,843,105.65	4,134,885.40
Net Worth:		
Reserve Fund	75,119.11	
Restricted Fund	834,669.58	
Real Estate	820,324.23	
Reserve for Rehabilitation	484,245.84	
Reserve for		
Child Welfare	110,346.71	
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00	
Reserve for Mail List		
Conversion	289,034.84	
	2,673,740.31	
Unrestricted Capital	608,934.92	3,282,675.23
	\$11,385,226.86	

Post 2, Pueblo, Colo., answered a Vietnam soldier's one and only Christmas request by promptly dispatching a Colorado flag to him. Pfc. Robert J. Harsch, Jr., sent his message to his wife on tape, and added that all of the men in his tent fly state flags outside the tent.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Daniel Satoris Post 224, Coleville, Calif.; Radcliff Post 324, Radcliff, Ky.; Soldiers Home Post 581, Minneapolis, Minn.; Point Place Post 110, Toledo, Ohio; Gahanna Post 127, Gahanna, Ohio; New Carlisle Post 286, New Carlisle, Ohio; American Shawnee Post 321, American and Shawnee Townships, Ohio; and Leon Lee American-Chinese Post 774, Philadelphia, Pa.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

R. J. Laird, of Des Moines, retiring on June 30 as Dep't Adjutant of Iowa. He has served as adjutant since 1925.

Robert H. Hazen, of Portland, Oreg., the Nat'l Cmdr's representative to the Nat'l Convention Commission, elected president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. He is president of the Benjamin Franklin Federal Savings & Loan Assoc.

Norris Coats, of Stuart, Neb., a member of Post 115, elected president of the Nebraska State School Board Assoc., moving up from vice president.

DIED

Dr. John August Wilker, of Laurel, Del., Past Dep't Cmdr (1946-47).

Richard D. Saunders, of Alamosa, Colo., Past Dep't Cmdr (1931-32) and a member of the Legion's Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission Advisory Board, 1961-67.

John W. Moore, of Osage, Iowa, Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1961-63).

Joseph Emmett (Jimmy) Snee, of Baton Rouge, La., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1945-49).

Walter F. Roberts, of Wahoo, Neb., Past Dep't Cmdr (1940-41).

Julius Chapman Morris, of Anchorage, Alaska, Past Dep't Cmdr (1942-44).

Anson T. McCook, of Hartford, Conn., a lawyer who, as a member of the Legion's Foreign Relations Commission in 1941, helped draw up the Legion's con-

WHAT IS RED CHINA'S WAR POTENTIAL?

(Continued from page 10)

though a small one. It is quite possible that China now has a handful of deliverable nuclear bombs of moderate power numbered in two figures. These could be carried by her old Tu-4 propeller-driven bombers, or possibly by the Il-28 jet light bombers. Both are obsolescent means of delivery, but many Asian states have virtually no air defenses, and China's present nuclear delivery power, therefore, looms large, relatively, to such countries as those in Southeast Asia.

On Dec. 28, 1966, Red China set off her fifth nuclear device. Experts anticipate that a full-fledged test of a hydrogen weapon may come soon; that atomic tests may be made about every six months; and that more and more missile tests will be conducted. Peking is plainly trying to leapfrog some of the stages through which other atomic-missile powers have passed, in order to achieve a modern—even if small—capability, as quickly as possible.

TODAY, China quite possibly has the capability of producing enough fissionable material for two or more moderate sized nuclear weapons a month, and this capability is increasing. In five years, she may well have stockpiled sev-

eral hundred weapons, and some may be thermonuclear weapons of great power.

Her missile progress may be somewhat slower—but we should not count upon it, for we have generally tended to underestimate Communist capabilities. Only two years ago, Sec'y of Defense Robert S. McNamara said it would be "years and years" before China developed even short-range nuclear delivery systems successfully, but the fact remains that she has already fired, albeit with initial Russian help, a nuclear-tipped 400-mile missile. It appears likely that with this same 400-mile missile as a prototype, Peking may attempt first to develop a ballistic missile for submarine launching—one to fit the tubes of the single conventionally-powered G-class submarine she is known to have in commission. This probably would be a simpler job than the development of intercontinental ballistic missiles. Chinese ICBM's, or even IRBM's (intermediate range missiles of 1,500 miles or more range) are probably quite a few years away, unless the breach with Russia is healed and Peking is helped by Moscow. But even so, it would be wise to count upon some Chinese operational missiles of medium range—400 miles, upwards to 1,500 miles—within a year or so and upon

some few crude ICBM's with enough range to reach the United States within five to ten years.

For the United States, the current Chinese missile progress appears to pose—as the most immediate threat—the development of a submarine-launched missile. Such a missile, with nuclear warhead, could well be operational in 1968.

CHINA WILL DEVELOP other and simpler short-range missiles soon; in fact, some are now in operation. Two, at least, of the Chinese fleet of motor torpedo boats are of the same Soviet Komar type that turned up in Cuba during the missile crisis. These fast boats are equipped with two cruise-type, or winged, missiles, designed for anti-shipping use. The missiles have a range of about 20 to 25 miles, and though not very accurate, they nevertheless pose a threat to our aircraft carriers and major ships. Field artillery bombardment missiles of 10,000- to 20,000-yard range and unguided rockets of much smaller size are available in limited numbers for battlefield use, and China—though handicapped by the limitations of her electronics industry—is just beginning to put into use some anti-aircraft and air-to-air missiles. So far, however, she has no tactical or battlefield small-size nuclear weapons to arm

(Continued on page 40)

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	Basic Full Unit	Total Coverage During 1967
Under 30	\$10,000	\$11,500.00
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45-54	2,200	2,530.00
55-59	1,200	1,380.00
60-64	800	920.00
65-69	500	575.00
70-74	330	379.50

*After you sign up, your coverage gradually reduces.



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If you reside in New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey, or Puerto Rico, do not use this form. Instead, write to The American Legion Life Insurance Plan, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680. Applications and benefits vary slightly in some areas. If your application is not accepted, your premium will be refunded.

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The following representations shall form a basis for the Insurance Company's approval or rejection of this application:

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Yes No If No, give reason _____

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I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this application are true and complete. I agree that this application shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Dated _____, 19 _____. Signature of Applicant _____

OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Home Office: Los Angeles

WHAT IS RED CHINA'S WAR POTENTIAL?

(Continued from page 39)

these antiaircraft and air-to-air missiles.

The Chinese regular armed forces are led by a small, permanent, professional cadre, but are maintained in size by compulsory selective military service. This service is five to six years for the navy, five years for the air force and four to five years for the army.

Of the 6 million youths reaching 18 each year, only a fraction—perhaps 10% to 14%—are inducted into the regular armed services. The armed services, therefore, have a high selectivity, and only those best qualified—not only physically, mentally and emotionally, but from the point of view of Communist reliability—are taken. The rest, theoretically at least, must serve in the People's Militia, a vast, somewhat disorganized mass, commanded by the P. L. A., which is responsible for its training and for the custody of the weapons issued to the militia. This militia force was built up as a political and ideological move of what Mao Tse-tung called the "Great Leap Forward," the attempt some years ago (that largely failed) to pull China up by her bootstraps. In answer to the slogan "Every Man a Soldier," millions of men and women were enrolled—theoretically at least—in a gigantic militia force that Peking claimed (in April 1961) numbered 200 million people.

To date, the militia has had far more political than military importance. Most of its personnel have received only rudimentary, if any, training; most are unequipped, and those units that are armed utilize a variety of old and obsolescent weapons. The best of these units would probably be more notable—observers believe—for their fanaticism than for their military skill. Nevertheless, the militia comprises massed military manpower—of considerable importance in a defensive sense. Observers believe that today possibly 10 to 30 million people inscribed on the militia rolls have received some kind of training.

AS IN EVERY OTHER Communist country, the armed forces of China are strictly subordinated to Communist Party control. The control is direct and rigid. The leaders and key officers of the army are all convinced Communists, schooled and trained to Party discipline. The commissar system, developed in Russia, is today even more rigorously applied in China. There are political commissars who are interested not only in what the soldier says and does but also in what the soldier thinks, down to company level. Each is helped by a political activist cadre called "kanpu." The whole process of indoctrination or—a better term—"brain-washing" is helped by public "criticism" or "confession" ses-

sions and hate meetings, and by the intermittent purges of those who deviate from the Party line.

The P. L. A.'s role is not only—and perhaps not chiefly—the role of a military defense force. In the words of the "Liberation Army Daily," the official paper of the P. L. A., the "Army should concurrently study, engage in agriculture, run factories and do mass work." Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Griffith, II, U.S. Marine Corps (Ret.), one of our leading experts on the Chinese armed forces, recently wrote (in the January 1965 "Foreign Affairs") that the P. L. A. "assists in agricultural and industrial pro-

laxed by tightening of the screws. The same process is occurring in China. Like Russia, China abolished military rank some years ago; like Russia, she will almost certainly restore it eventually in the interest of military efficiency. All officers have been required to serve in even the most menial jobs, and the concept of complete equality—one that obviously could conflict with discipline—has been at least theoretically adopted.

China's armed forces are thus still in a period of violent change, of growth and development. They have some present major strengths and weaknesses, and future potential of tremendous significance to the history of the world.

Today, the P. L. A. is basically an



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duction, in road and railroad building, in hydraulic projects ranging all the way from construction of dams, levees and canals to local irrigation projects."

Activities of this nature are not new in Chinese experience; the Nationalist Army on Taiwan also raises some of its own food. But the non-military activities have been more greatly stressed under Mao Tse-tung than in any prior experience, and the P. L. A., as envisaged by him, is not only a military force but an instrument for "socialist education" and to help force the "proletarian cultural revolution."

Obviously so many non-military tasks and so rigid a political domination of the army conflicts with purely military effectiveness. This conflict, as old as Communism, has resulted throughout the history of Soviet Russia in episodic military purges and in periodic relaxation of the grip of the commissars, fol-

infantry army—formidable wherever its tough, mass army can march.

China's armed forces thus have today what the military call great "tactical" or battlefield mobility by virtue of the marching prowess and ant-like supply system of the P. L. A. But they have virtually no "strategic" mobility or the capability of applying sustained military power far beyond their frontiers. On land, their motorized and mechanized equipment is inadequate to move more than a few units simultaneously. In the air, their planes are chiefly short-range defensive types, and their transports and cargo aircraft are old and few in number—insufficient even to mount an important airborne attack on the Nationalist citadel of Taiwan. On the sea, their navy is coastal and essentially defensive, and their amphibious capabilities are limited to makeshift and haphazard

(Continued on page 42)

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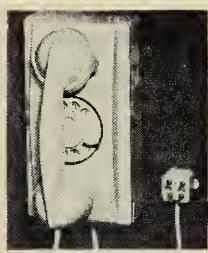
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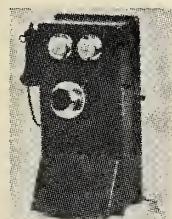


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WHAT IS RED CHINA'S WAR POTENTIAL?

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short-range operations—chiefly by junks. It is noteworthy that the Nationalists still hold securely Quemoy and other coastal islands only a mile or so off the Communist mainland.

And today, Peking's nuclear delivery capabilities are still small and primitive. Il-28's or Tu-4's might reach Formosa with atom bombs; there may even be a few 400-mile missiles that could be used to bombard the island. But any such bombardment would open Pandora's box of evils; Taiwan and other Asiatic countries have at least an implicit pledge of U.S. atomic support if threatened by China's nuclear power. Even more important today is the fact that China's atomic arsenal and the carriers to deliver nuclear weapons are still infantile in size; she does not have enough weapons, planes and submarines to conquer even small countries. She can terrorize but not dominate, and without the transport capabilities to follow up atomic strikes she could not hope to make permanent gains far from her frontiers.

China's armed forces have other present weaknesses as well as strengths. She does not yet have an effective air or naval defense of her own territory. Tactically—the handling of their troops in battle—the army is handicapped by inexperience in utilizing combined arms. There is little of the sophisticated capability exhibited by the United States in the close air support field. Senior officers are combat experienced, but junior officers are inexperienced and under-trained professionally, and probably insecure politically. As Korea showed, there is a tactical inflexibility—due in part to inadequate communications—about the Chinese armed forces. They are excellent at pre-planning and rehearsing an operation, but once their forces are committed, they tend to adhere rigidly to plan. Unlike a good football back, who can easily reverse his field to take advantage of a hole in the line, the Chinese—once in battle—do not easily change their plans. They attack in mass formation, with bugle blowing and noise-making, and they come on and on in the kind of "Banzai" charges made famous by the Japanese in World War 2. Their camouflage is excellent, security good, and they are past masters of the art of psychological and political warfare. They are courageous, ruthless fighters; the hard core—who lead and drive the rest—are fanatics, but the application of their greatest strength—massed manpower—inevitably leads them when facing a modern well-equipped army with fire power and mobility, into mass slaughter, as the Korean War showed.

Thus, the Chinese armed forces today

are not ten feet tall. But it would be a mistake to underestimate their present or future potential. Today, China's immediate neighbors in Asia stand in the shadow of the 700 million people under Peking's rule.

What of tomorrow? It is clear from past progress and present strength that the period of danger, as China acquires a capability to apply massive and sustained power well beyond her frontiers, will increase steadily in the 1970's, and that before the turn of the century China may have become *one of the world's greatest power centers*.

IN ANY CASE, for the United States the handwriting is clear on the wall of history. We cannot afford to be caught short again. China's leaders have given us ample warning of their intentions; they wait only to achieve the power to attain their goals. Mao Tse-tung's dictum that "political power springs from the end of a gun" has been spelled out by others in the Communist hierarchy—notably in a now famous speech by Lin Piao, Chinese Minister of Defense, and apparently heir apparent to Mao. General Griffith has pointed out that the Chinese Communists implicitly believe that "violent and mortal" struggle is inevitable, and he has emphasized in his book, "Peking and People's Wars" that "the Chinese have given full warning of their intentions to the intended victims, including the United States, but these warnings are usually ignored or dismissed as bombast."

It is imperative to remember these warnings. They are not merely empty words; the Chinese Communist leaders are deadly serious, ruthless men, who hope to extend the Chinese brand of Communism to the world around them. Today they lack the physical power, but they are in the process of developing it. Mao and Lin Piao are, in a sense, the Chinese Hitlers. Few people paid attention to the Nazi testament of faith—"Mein Kampf"—until it was too late.

THE END

GIVE
AT THE
SIGN
OF THE
RINGING BELL



The Starling Menace

IT'S TRUE THAT MOST of our songbirds are harmless and generally beneficial. But there's one outstanding exception: the gregarious starling who congregates in tremendous flocks.

Short-tailed, iridescent black, its feathers tipped with white in winter and having long pointed wings, this hardy pest is by nature migratory. Yet, numerous open garbage dumps in rural areas now encourage it to remain north during the snowy months. They generally breed in holes in trees.

Its song is loud, melodious and somewhat like a ringing whistle. Some say it can mimic other birds. But most of the time you'll hear only its harsh, scolding sputter. The common starling you see in the U.S. is usually an offshoot of *Sturnus vulgaris*, a European import. Incidentally, the talking mynah bird belongs to the same general family.

In 1890, 100 imported starlings were released in New York City's Central Park. By last year its nationwide population had soared to an estimated 100,000,000! Its damage to the farmers' apple, grape, date, berry and grain crops is over \$28,000,000 annually. A flock, descending on an orchard, can strip it in a few days. In residential areas, it is a nuisance. During autumn evenings, the noisy birds literally fill the trees and cover the ground with their droppings. Their menace to jet planes near airports has already made headlines. Although few wild bird species carry diseases transmissible to humans, the starling, because of its crowded living conditions, may potentially be a carrier of germs and viruses dangerous to other animals.

And another point to its discredit—it is a killer. Its most common victims are the flicker and bluebird which it stabs to death with its sharp bill, afterward taking over the nests.

In self-defense, many cities have starling extermination programs. Poisoning is prohibited because it endangers other wildlife. Loud sounds and objectionable noises drive them away only temporarily. They soon realize there is no danger and return.

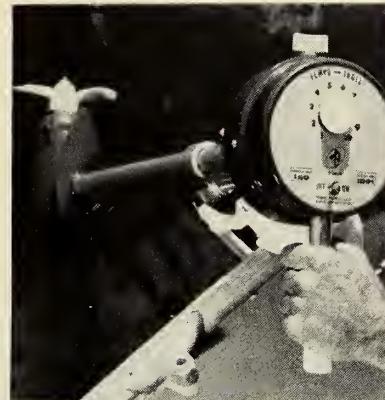
While Indianapolis, Ind., police shoot them with shotguns—along with pestiferous pigeons under controlled conditions—Syracuse, N.Y., has tried trapping with some success. The trap, which is a large screen enclosure, is placed on a dump or abandoned building where the starlings roost. In one experiment, 55,000 starlings were thus trapped and gassed before the flocks left for their breeding areas.

Some readers may object to the killing of these birds which, in balanced numbers, could be helpful in the eradication of insects. But in their present overabundant quantities they are a nuisance, a health hazard and cause appreciable economic loss. In the future, a national program of control will be necessary. Meanwhile, hunters can shoot them in certain areas.

WHEN YOU'RE OUT CAMPING in the woods, it's amazing how easily you can lose things, such as cooking utensils, knives, hatchets, towels, soap dishes, etc. The answer, writes John Macary of Arma, Ind., is to take along a cheap leather belt and buckle it around a tree trunk. You can fasten your gear to it with wire hooks made from coat hangers.

TO KEEP CAMP FOODS COOL such as an opened can of milk, put the item in a plastic bag, the type that is self-sealing, and place it in a cold stream or lake, advises Wilfred Beaver of St. Anne, Ill.

THE SILENT OARSMAN is the nickname of the new Tempo-Troll outboard motor by Tempo Products of Cleveland, Ohio. It's electric, runs on a 6 or 12-volt battery,



Tempo-Troll electric outboard motor.

weighs only 18 pounds and can be used in salt water as well as fresh since it's made of aluminum alloy with a stainless-steel motor shaft. Speed is controlled by a rheostat. Price: \$124.50.

NEW ANGLING BOOK, called "The Modern Science of Spin-Fishing," is the most complete and instructive work yet published on the subject. It covers tackle, all variations in casting techniques, line control and methods of luring fish. Price: \$2 from Continental Arms Corp., 697 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

WHEN HOT CAKES or scrambled eggs are on your camping menu, you can save extra work and utensils to wash by following the suggestion of Dick Thomas of Walla Walla, Wash. To mix them for the pan, he puts all the ingredients in a cardboard milk carton, closes the top and shakes the carton. Afterward, the carton can be burned in the camp fire.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

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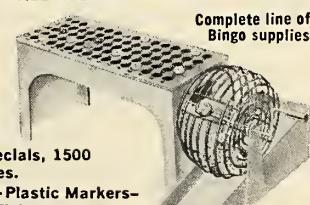


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GENERAL WASHINGTON AND HIS SOLDIERS

(Continued from page 27)

hated most about the enemy: stern discipline, obedience to orders whether they were understood or not, respect for men wearing insignia. Washington decreed corporal punishment [flogging] for offenders, which was accepted in all armies of the time. Diaries and other records show that the ranks took to this well enough for thieves, but they became rebellious when punishment was applied to men for military crimes.

When men were ordered punished for disobedience, whole regiments stood and cursed their officers in the ranks. Ironically, one Virginia unit mutinied. The General surrounded it with more reliable troops and had it disarmed. Washington in the summer of 1775 began a course of stopping mutiny which he would always pursue. He suppressed this disorder by a threat of force (loaded guns, fixed bayonets and the threat to use them). Even when the troops had legitimate grievances which he not only understood but sympathized with, Washington never treated with troops in rebellion, and by words or force suppressed mutiny or proposed mutiny. The war came first.

Thousands of men, however, took an easier course than mutiny. They simply went home. The American militia was

by nature a part-time soldiery; every man had to earn a living and support his family, and, just as important—feeling themselves free men—they felt free to come and go. When the war bogged down—as in front of Boston in 1775 and later—many soldiers who had joined up in enthusiasm said to hell with it and departed.

The Rev. Mr. Emerson, a parson with the army, summed up the sour attitude toward Washington in a letter to his wife:

"There is a great overturning in camp as to order and regularity. New lords, new laws. The Generals Washington and Lee are upon the lines every day. New Orders from His Excellency are read . . . every morning after prayers. The strictest government is taking place, and great distinction is made between officers and soldiers. Everyone is made to know his place, or be tied up and receive . . . thirty or forty lashes . . ."

But Emerson also added, "Thousands are at work every day . . . it is surprising how much work has been done."

As more and more militia went home with the onset of winter, Washington now wheedled, cajoled, and demanded a permanent army, something to replace

the "mixed multitude" of part-time fighting men. The British were giving up Boston as a bad show, but Washington knew that a great expeditionary force was being assembled in England and elsewhere to land in the colonies. He had to be able to meet it with a trained army. But the states did not want to relinquish their troops, and Congress itself was dubious of a standing army under Washington's sole command. Many influential men argued that this would lead to military predominance and military dictatorship because Congress and the states would be unable to oppose a Continental, or federal, force. The best Washington could get was an authorization to form a small Continental army, with men enlisted for only one year.

THE EARLY SUCCESSES at Lexington and at Breed's Hill made many Americans feel that the free militias, acting spontaneously whenever danger appeared, could repel the British and do the job. Nothing, of course, was further from the truth, as the war proved—but this was a myth that arose from the best American ideals and was to persist.

The new Continentals or Regulars had to furnish their own arms (later enlistees were armed) and were paid two dollars if they had a blanket. They were authorized some six and two-thirds dollars a month pay, from which a number of deducts were to be made. They were to be fed and clothed. As it turned out, the pay was almost never delivered, or was paid in paper currency which inflation made worthless. Food and clothing rarely arrived. Under these conditions, Washington was able to enlist some 10,000 men, and these soldiers, and their replacements, through the next seven years were to be the military force that won the war.

In retrospect, only three things held this army together in the trying times to come: the patriotism of a few men, Providence, and the character of General Washington. If he demanded stern discipline, he also fought tooth and nail for his men and he bore all their hardships with them. He never made excuses for things beyond his control, and worked with his whole heart and mind to control those things he could.

In the late summer of 1776, the British landed a force of about 40,000 men in the New York area, with orders to crush the rebellion once and for all. Washington marched his Continentals to meet them. Because his own numbers were so few, he again had to rely heavily on militia units, and further, he had to rely on generals over whom he had no control, for Congress appointed all his top officers.

Washington was to be criticized for defending New York with an inadequate force against the British. But, consider-

WILL YOU SMOKE MY NEW KIND OF PIPE 30 Days at My Risk?

By E. A. CAREY

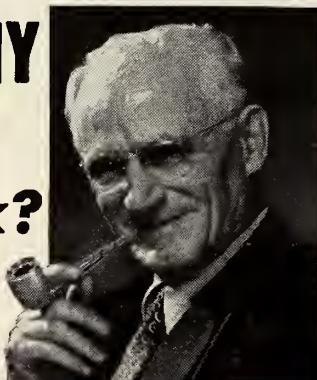
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ing morale and politics, it would have been unthinkable not to have tried to hold New York. Thousands of Tories were waiting to see which way the ball would bounce; other thousands of Americans had stayed neutral until the dust settled. If the United States were to keep the independence they had so recently proclaimed to the world, someone was going to have to fight for it.

Whatever their many mistakes in North America, the British employed sound tactics at New York. General Howe had learned something at Breed's Hill; he attacked Washington's badly trained and poorly armed troops with intricate maneuvers, and he took to the tactic of sending his Regulars forward with the bayonet. The countryside here was not like the deep woods of the frontier, or crisscrossed with the interminable stone fences of New England. It was relatively open ground, on which Indian-style fighting could not be used. Regulars and militia had to meet face to face, volley to volley, and, at the end, cold steel. Although more than one American unit did well, staggering the enemy, Washington's men were chopped to pieces in a series of defeats. Beaten in every major battle, Washington was forced to retreat across to New Jersey.

HE NOW HAD ONLY a few thousand men, and he had lost almost all his guns and supplies. Grimly holding on, Washington cautiously backed across Jersey, refusing to give battle. With less than five thousand troops, he finally crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania. It was now December 1776, and the enlistments of the few Continentals he still had with him were due to expire on January 1st.

This was the lowest ebb of the Revolution, politically and militarily. The American fighting men seemed unable to stop the British enemy. Washington's tactics failed, and failed. The Tories in New York feted the British openly now. As the British and Hessian regiments poured across New Jersey, following Washington, the government of that state collapsed. The Jersey militia failed to assemble, and the people fled their homes. The Continental Congress evacuated the capital, Philadelphia, for Baltimore. Everywhere there was a certain hopelessness, despair, and a growing criticism of the Commander in Chief.

West of the Delaware, Washington had only a handful of effectives, no food or supplies, and not much hope. He wrote John Washington a secret letter, *I think the game is pretty near up.* . . . Citizen Tom Paine, who now left safety to join Washington's hungry, ragged, hopeless band, said it much better: *These are the times that try men's souls.* The

(Continued on page 46)

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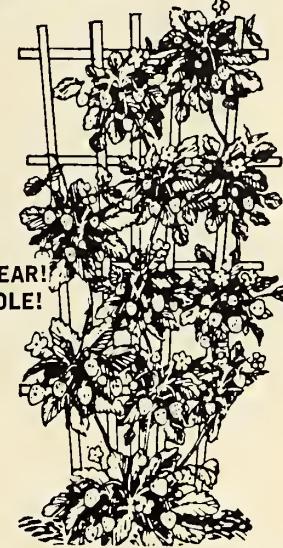
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GENERAL WASHINGTON AND HIS SOLDIERS

(Continued from page 45)

summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country. . . . Those words were printed in a Philadelphia newspaper, and Washington had them read to each of his huddled, freezing companies camped beside the river.

But now, Washington received new hope. Some Pennsylvania militia arrived, strengthening his defenses. Financier Robert Morris of Philadelphia sacrificed his fortune and worked day and night to raise arms and supplies to feed the Continentals. And the British, arrogant in victory and with accurate intelligence that Washington's army was “naked, dying of cold, without blankets,” decided not to storm across the Delaware, but let General Winter and General Despair take care of the Americans. The British commander, Lord Cornwallis, was given leave by Sir William Howe, and the Hessian regiments went into snug winter quarters in Trenton and Bordentown.

Very few military men have ever appreciated the enormity of Washington's burden as he fell back across New Jersey. Even then, with his army collapsing, he could not be a true battlefield commander. He had to write an average of two dozen letters a day, with quill and ink. In the days before there were modern staffs, Washington was actually his own personnel, intelligence, operations and supply officer. He did it all, or it did not get done. He had to lead his starving men, fight the British, and, at the same time, encourage civilian leaders and hold the Congress' hand. He did it with what, today, seems unbelievable fortitude and skill. He held an army—even a pitiful, ragged army—together, knowing that so long as America kept one Continental in the field these United States were not beaten.

The defeats, and the long disastrous campaign of 1776 had not been entirely in vain. The Americans who had gathered in front of Boston as if going to a clambake or turkey shoot were no more. The soldiers who were left were lean, hard; they might be hungry, but they were deadly efficient. And a new breed of officer had appeared from nowhere to lead them. There are very few accounts of Washington's personal relations with his men, or his teaching of his troops in battles. But all the evidence shows that two things were happening. The Americans were learning hard lessons in the hardest school of all, combat, and the General was learning about and from his men. The Virginia aristocrat who could not, at first, help despising some of his “exceeding dirty and nasty people” learned what he had even then guessed: they would and could fight, given proper leadership. And he had

learned willingly that his best officers came from humble places: Col. John Glover, a Marblehead fisherman; Col. Henry Knox, a Boston bookseller; Gen. Nathanael Greene, an improbable Quaker from Rhode Island; Brig. Gen. John Sullivan, an Irish immigrant; Capt. Alexander Hamilton, born illegitimately in the British West Indies, now a superb artilleryman.

These were men out of the rank and file of Americans, who caught fire from their commander, understood his concept of responsibility and took it on themselves. And they understood what the war was all about.

Their men would follow them anywhere, because they had proven what they could do. Washington's officers and privates, along the Delaware, were developing into the hard, pragmatic, utterly competent fighting men this country was to produce again and again—civilians who proved they could stand up to the world's best.

But Washington had yet to prove that his Continentals could meet the best Regular troops in the world, and beat them man to man.

K NOWING HIS TIME was running out —on December 31, the entire Continental Army was legally entitled to go home—Washington, for the first and last time in the Revolution, dropped all his staff and political problems. They could wait. He resolved to take personal command of the Continentals in battle with the British. Most American military historians—and interestingly enough, most European ones—agree that George Washington the soldier as opposed to General Washington the national leader must be judged mainly on what happened during the next nine days, and nothing else.

He called his ragged band of officers, as cold and hungry as his men, to his tent and outlined a bold scheme. He would cross the Delaware with 2,400 Continentals—almost the entire force of veterans—and attack the Hessians at Trenton. He would send Gen. James Ewing with the Pennsylvania militia across to cut the road between the two Hessian positions at Trenton and Bordentown. Meanwhile, Col. John Cadwalader would lead a mixed force of 1,800 Continentals and militia against Bordentown. The men would carry all the food they had, three days' supply. The time of attack: Christmas night.

For the rest of his life, General Washington would hear no criticism of the men who were with him on that Christmas night—and the days that followed. John Sullivan, Henry Knox, Nathanael Greene, young James Monroe, and two

thousand others, all these men—ever afterward—held a special place in George Washington's heart.

On Christmas night, in the midst of the worst weather of the year, the men were ferried across the Delaware. The last man stood on the Jersey side at 3 a.m. It began to snow, then the snow turned to sleet. It stung faces, and icy water ran down the troops' hunched backs. Ice rimmed the rutted road, making the heavy cannon almost unmanageable. And, unknown to Washington, both Cadwalader and Ewing had failed to cross. He was on the enemy shore alone, nine miles north of Trenton. The column struggled along, while Washington, his face set, paced it, mounted on his sorrel.

At dawn, the Continentals made contact with the Hessians in Trenton. Taken completely by surprise, the German troops were split apart, unable to defend the streets. Retreating to the outskirts of town, they managed to form a line of defense, only to throw down their muskets and flee under the blistering fire from Washington's men. Almost a thousand surrendered. (When Washington, iron-faced, asked about his losses, he was informed that four Americans were slightly wounded, among them Lieutenant Monroe.)

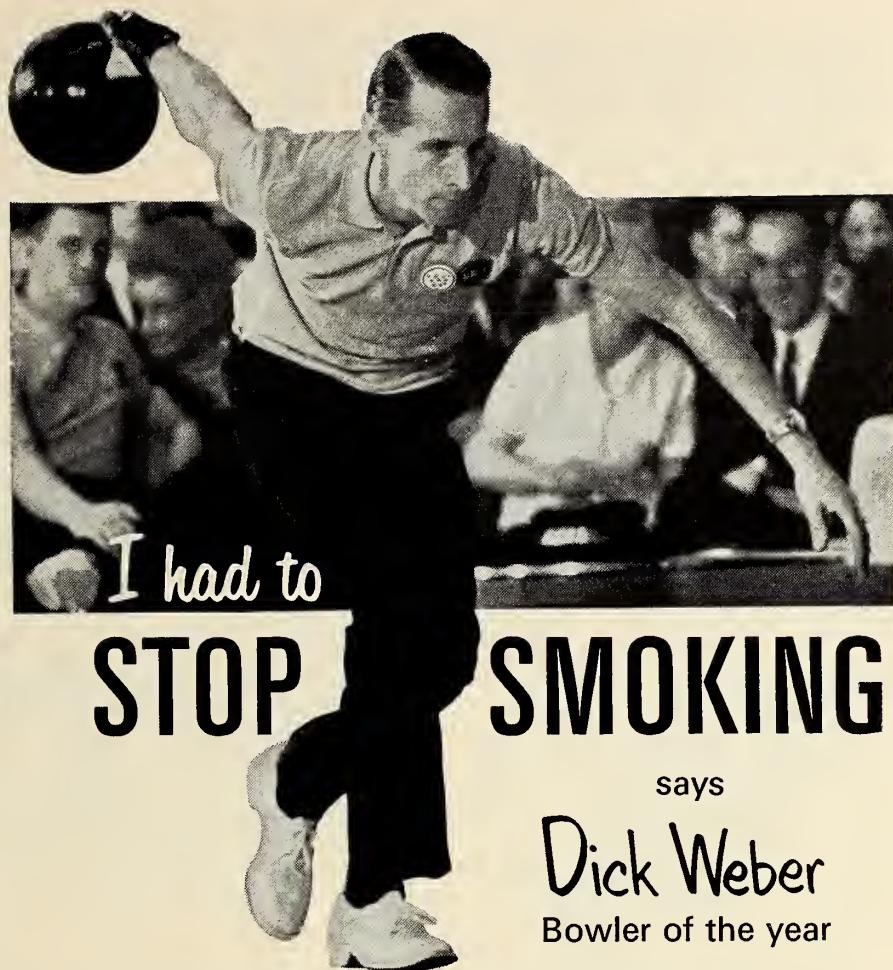
In less than an hour's sharp action, the battle was fought and won, but Washington had made no contact with Cadwalader's or Ewing's forces and he dared not push on into New Jersey not knowing where they were. He also had a thousand prisoners to consider. Reluctantly, he gave the order to return to the Pennsylvania shore.

Washington's bold scheme had resulted in an amazing victory, but he could not rest now, or tell his men to rest. He knew that it would have to be done all over again, that it would take more than one victory at Trenton to change the course of the war.

The next day, December 27, was one of the most difficult of the General's life. He ordered the drums beaten; he addressed each regiment and asked the men to stay on. Just for a few days, a month, six weeks. Their country needed them. He promised them victories if they stayed. It was heart-breaking work—but a minor miracle happened. Some units packed up. But here a man stepped forward, then another, a whole regiment. An officer ran forward to get their names on the enlistment papers. Washington snapped, "I do not need enlistments for such men as these!" Promised nothing but more battles, two-thirds of the Continentals stayed.

Three days later, Washington's army was back in Trenton, joined by Cadwalader, who had crossed the Delaware on the 27th. (Ewing, thinking the Dela-

(Continued on page 48)



I had to STOP SMOKING

says

Dick Weber
Bowler of the year

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I was a 3 to 4 pack-a-day smoker. I hadn't been feeling well and was advised by my doctor to give up my chain smoking habits. It got down to this—either give up cigarettes or give up tournament bowling. Since I was earning my living as a year 'round professional bowler, I decided to quit smoking, though I knew it wouldn't be easy.

I had read about Bantron many times, especially the testimonials from my friends in other professional sports. So I got some and with Bantron's help I stopped smoking completely in just a few days. I haven't smoked for over a year. It was easier than I expected and pleasant to take; it didn't affect my taste for food or anything else. In fact I found my strength coming back, I was able to concentrate on my game better and my cough disappeared.

Maybe you don't *have to* stop smoking, as I did. Or do you?

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My own experience with Bantron had an interesting aftermath: the first professional tournament in which I played after I stopped smoking was held in Houston. I felt so good, *I actually bowled three perfect (300) games and won the tournament.*

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GENERAL WASHINGTON AND HIS SOLDIERS

(Continued from page 47)

ware impassable, failed to move.) His camp threatened by Cornwallis' superior army, Washington, on January 2nd, in a brilliant nighttime maneuver—outflanked his enemy and drove toward Princeton, ten miles away, where there was a small occupation force, but a vast pile of military stores.

THIS march was another ordeal. These same Continentals had been fighting or on the march for days and nights, with only a shivering rest now and then. They had eaten little. They still had no shoes, and, as one sergeant wrote, the army was now leaving a marked trail of blood in the snow. But the General rode along beside them. One man remembered him saying, "My brave fellows . . . I do not know how to spare you."

At Princeton, Washington's main force arrived in time to save his advance guard, under the command of Gen. Hugh Mercer, from a complete rout by a British force that had been heading for Trenton to support Cornwallis. Seeing Mercer's disorganized and bewildered men, Washington spurred his horse to the front. "Parade," he shouted. "Parade with us! . . . They are but a handful, and we shall have them."

The retreating Americans halted and gradually formed a line, and, with the General riding calmly in front, went forward once again.

Thirty yards in front of the British, who were disposed along a bank and a fence, Washington shouted to fire. In the splintering crash, he was totally obscured by black powder smoke. The smoke blew away; he was still there, and riding forward. Here and there a redcoat got up and started to run. Washington stood in his stirrups. "It's a fox chase, my boys!" Every man knew the British had contemptuously called their own Jersey campaign a fox chase. The line went forward in a rush. The British retreat turned into a rout. Princeton was won.

With two stunning victories in the field with his Continentals, Washington had made it almost impossible, now, for the Americans to lose, but, for the time, his men were used up. Gathering food, shoes and blankets in Princeton, Washington and his army went into a winter defensive position near Morristown, N.J.

In those nine days of December 1776 and January 1777, he, at last, had proved that his Continentals could meet the best Regular troops in the world and beat them, man to man.

Five years later, in 1782/83, the army Washington almost single-handedly created and held together and the nation for which it stood faced perhaps their greatest crisis.

The fighting had ended with Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown in 1781. But, while peace negotiations went forward in Europe, the British still had a large occupation force holding New York. As long as it remained, there was no guarantee the war was over. Washington himself was pessimistic—"If we are wise, we will prepare for the worse"—and for the next two years held his Continentals together in the hills around Newburgh, N.Y.

Gradually, a restlessness, a discontent, bad temper and a spirit of rebellion filled the army. These men, who had fought for their country, who had suffered so much, were made to sacrifice further, while those at home were reaping the rewards of the newly-won independence. These feelings were not unique, nor even particularly American—they were common to most soldiers in most wars and revolutions. But, in addition to this, the seeming lessening of danger caused the states to continue to neglect the troops, as they turned their attention to the revival of the country's economy.

In deep war crisis, this neglect had been a bitter thing; in the present slackening of war, it became intolerable.

What eventually happened was almost unique in the annals of history, and here George Washington put a stamp on the American military establishment it would never lose.

The realization of the army's potential power ran deeply through the ranks. In 1782, Col. Lewis Nicola, commander of the Invalid Regiment, an important officer and a man Washington liked and respected, approached the Commander in Chief with the idea that America become a monarchy. The army would make Washington its king. This was not simply a wild notion of Nicola's. The colonel was sending up a trial balloon for a group of army plotters already formed.

Washington was no Cromwell or Napoleon, and he realized the rise of any military commander to supreme power would be an American disaster. It would destroy the rule of law and make the Revolution a war in vain. He loved his troops and sympathized completely with their grievances, but he loved his country more.

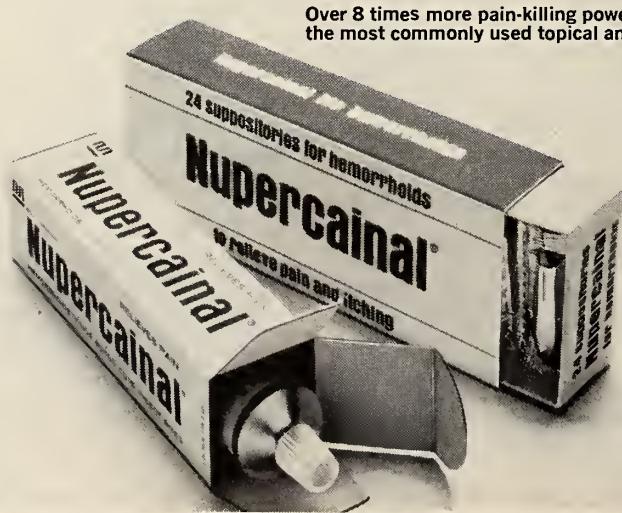
"Be assured, sir," he told Nicola, "no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more sensations [alarm] . . . I must view [this] with abhorrence and reprehend with severity." He was so rough in his reply that Nicola was forced to pretend he had been misunderstood in the first place.

(Continued on page 50)

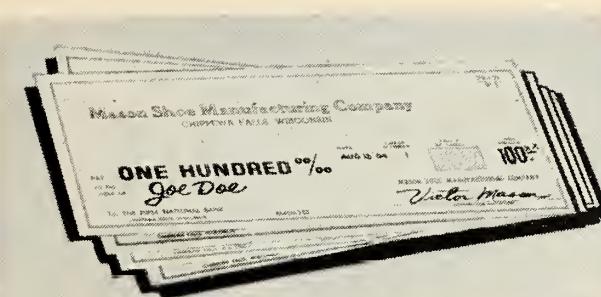
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GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS SOLDIERS

(Continued from page 48)

The American Revolution was the only modern revolution that did not throw up a military leader, seizing power from the civilian authorities with bayonets, and end with a form of state tyranny. The French, Mexican and Russian revolutions all had their men on horseback. The United States had George Washington, and, in that hour, passed a fundamental milepost. In later years, as President, Washington would be accused of monarchical actions by his enemies, but never again would the question of an American monarchy ever arise. *We have a national character to establish*, he wrote Col. Alexander Hamilton. No man did more to establish it, in peace and war.

The experience was behind him, but the realization that his army was in a mood to seize power was very much in his thoughts. As the last Christmas season of the war began, Washington wrote to Congressman Joseph Jones; "The temper of the Army is much soured, and it has become more irritable than at any period since the commencement of the war . . . What (Congress) can or will do in the matter does not belong to me to determine; but policy, in my opinion, should dictate soothing measures . . ."

No man understood the basic trouble more than Washington; the problem was that the United States, under the Articles of Confederation, simply did not have any kind of effective central government. Congress in Philadelphia was made the butt, and the villain—but Congress itself had no money and virtually no powers. Washington believed that the answer was to work for some form of strong central government that could protect the nation. He was caught, as he told Hamilton, between "the sufferings of a complaining Army on the one hand, and the inability of Congress and the tardiness of the States. . . ." The whole question of pay and support for the troops bogged down in acrimony between Congress and the 13 sovereign states, none of which agreed on one plan. There was also a very human, if not forgivable, urge in the civilian authority to discharge the soldiers and forget them—a feeling as strong in 1783 as it would be later.

The crisis came in March 1783, at New Windsor, N.Y., the army's last encampment, not far from Newburgh. At a meeting of all general and field officers along the Hudson, an inflammatory, anonymous circular was passed among the officers, calling upon the army to desert Congress and country, leave the East Coast defenseless, and to march west, to carve out a new territory which the army would rule. It also threatened, if peace came, that the army would not lay down its arms, but turn them on the

Congress itself. For the second time in less than a year, Washington saw the young Confederation threatened.

Acting quickly, he sent a dispatch to Congress stating he would do everything in his power to avert the mutiny, in the belief that Congress would do justice "as soon as circumstances . . . permit." Then he wrote a general order denouncing such "disorderly proceedings" and called a meeting of the officers, at which he would preside.

It was a distasteful and humiliating thing for a commander in chief to have to do, but Washington did not hesitate. He went before the mutinous officers in a newly-constructed wooden chapel on March 15, 1783.

He asked the army for moderation and honor. He denounced the proposed desertion as unworthy, and the turning of arms against the Government as dishonorable. He asked his men not to sully the glory they had won on the battlefields, no matter how they had been treated. He begged them to act with dignity, to give a glorious example to American posterity. He stated he personally would continue to do everything in his power to redress their grievances. The speech was made to frowning, angry, disgruntled men, and it was probably the finest speech Washington ever made, hard and stumbling as it was.

When Washington left the hall, there was complete silence. Washington, and the United States, had won.

News of the Peace of Paris, granting America full independence, came a few days later. It was an anticlimax.

Twenty days after he said farewell to his old comrades at Fraunces Tavern, George Washington, Esq.—he had resigned his commission in Philadelphia—reached home, on Christmas Eve.

The army he had argued for, raised and led was gone. The Continentals, those who lived, had gone back to forest and farm. Their graves would be found all the way to the Mississippi. But they, and their General, had put a stamp on American arms that was to last. Every American soldier today, at some time or other, reads orders that General Washington either signed or approved, or had put into drill regulations. There would be other times, other "mixed multitudes"—but Washington had shown that the greatest leadership is that by example.

The American troops who had distrusted and disliked this Virginia aristocrat at first, had learned that his "aristocracy" was not one of birth or wealth or privilege, but of sacrifice and service. Washington's soldiers showed that even the humblest could attain it. And it is an aristocracy that even the freest of Republics cannot do without. THE END

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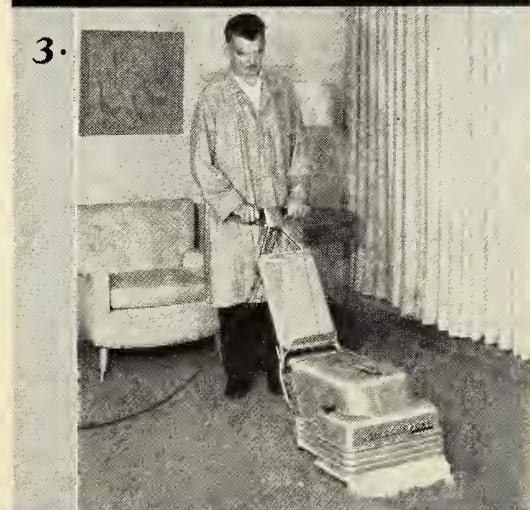
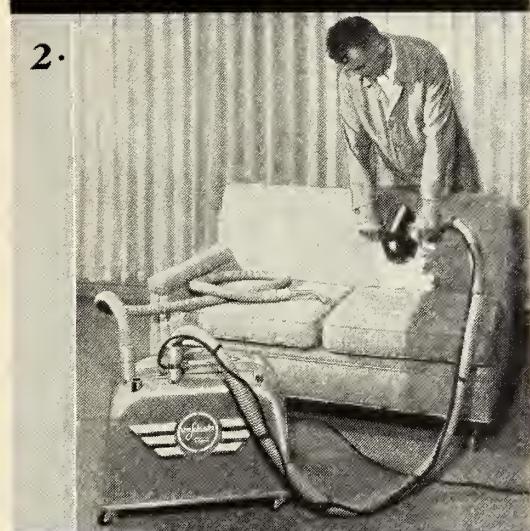
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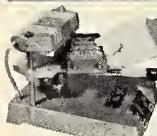
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PERSONAL

HOME COSTS RISING. TAX-SAVING DONATIONS. DEADLY EMPHYSEMA.

No matter how carefully you slice it, your housing budget will go up this year. A combination of "tight" (hard-to-borrow) money and rising construction costs has you in a vise. This is the picture:

- If you plan to buy a new house, you will find that the down payment demanded practically has doubled during the past year. Moreover, interest rates are very stiff. And to top it all off, the price of houses is zooming.

- If you now are renting or thinking about getting an apartment, figure on higher costs in this sector, too. The number of available apartments has been declining because: 1) inability to buy new homes has forced many families into rental housing, and 2) the growth of new families—who often start their lives via the rental route—has been speeding up.

- If you need repairs on your house, it's the same story—costs are way up. Wages in the construction industry have been moving ahead steadily; so have the prices of materials.

- If you want to sell your existing house, you may find the market sticky. That's not because of a lack of would-be buyers; it's because the would-be buyers can't get the financing.

In short, for the months immediately ahead, the housing situation is a major muddle. The only relief the experts can see is an easing of mortgage money (maybe by mid-year). But even then, the prices of houses will remain very steep. Nobody thinks construction costs can go any way except one—up.

★ ★ ★

If you want to give your church or charity a piece of your financial holdings, think twice before donating "E" bonds. The reason is that you will have to pay federal income tax on the accumulated interest. Moreover, you will have to go to the bother of redeeming the bonds or having them reissued, since "E" bonds are non-transferrable.

A better way to do it—if you can—is to donate property with an appreciated value (real estate, stocks, etc.). For example, if you originally bought \$750 worth of stock, now worth \$900, and donate it to a college, you will have the \$900 contribution deduction and no tax whatsoever on the \$150 of added value.

★ ★ ★

Among the diseases running up a gruesomely spectacular statistical record these days is emphysema. It now ranks No. 1 in deaths due to chronic respiratory ailments by a wide margin.

Basically, emphysema is loss of elasticity in lung tissue—that is, the lung becomes as rigid and unworkable as a tough, dried-out sponge. Causes and cures for the disease are pretty much a medical blank. About all that you can glean from figures is: 1) white males are stricken more severely than others, and 2) people in the higher age brackets are most susceptible.

Treatment usually consists of banning all smoking, moving to an environment with clean air, weight reduction, breathing exercises, and sometimes mechanical devices to strengthen the lungs or medicate the tissue.

Meanwhile, by way of cheery medical news: Vaccines against mumps and German measles now are in the test stage, and prospects of success look good (especially for the mumps vaccine).

★ ★ ★

Development worth noting:

PERSONAL ECONOMICS: How can you get rich? A new study by the Brookings Institution among people whose incomes in 1961 ranged from \$10,000 to over \$1 million shows that they invest heavily in common stocks plus some real estate. But they don't play the market. They buy a few stocks that produce high capital gains and stay with them. Incidentally, the richer people get, the less they rely on savings out of income to create their assets—it's the capital gains that do the trick.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

THE UGLY, LOVABLE JEEP

(Continued from page 20)

chanting a deadly song. In a matter of minutes the jeep force had destroyed 25 planes, damaged a dozen more, and had disappeared back into the desert.

Another time, during the battle for Egypt, a group of jeeps left British headquarters and vanished in the trackless wastes. Moving by night, hiding by day, the jeeps circled far behind German lines until they reached a point from which a vital Nazi supply route could be intercepted. There they waited for the sound of trucks hauling precious gasoline to Panzer units at the front.

ful of jeeps, and caused the enemy more grief than a couple of spit and polish regiments. Each of Popski's jeeps carried two spare tires and seven jerrycans of gasoline. Furthermore, each was a self-contained unit, carrying food, cooking facilities, sleeping bags, shovels, two Browning machineguns and a tremendous amount of ammunition.

Popski's jeep-borne army raided Luftwaffe airdromes, cut Panzer supply depots and shot up Afrika Corps bases. By the end of the African campaign it had, among other things, destroyed 34 enemy planes, six armored cars, 112 trucks, half a million gallons of gasoline and, into the bargain, had captured 600 prisoners. Popski's losses were three wounded men and seven ruined jeeps.

It Italy, PPA's record was equally impressive. In one engagement alone, near the end of the war, nine men and three jeeps captured 700 Germans, a battery of coast-defense guns, two batteries of 88mm field guns, 120 machineguns and three months worth of supplies. Popski's jeeps also established a record of sorts by being the first motor vehicles of any type to drive around the Piazza San Marco in Venice.

There is no record of a jeep ever doing needlepoint, but as the war progressed they were called upon to do nearly everything else. Mounting .50 caliber machineguns, they helped protect ground troops from aircraft strafing. (In Korea, jeeps mounting 75mm recoilless rifles delivered one-fourth the fire power of an artillery battery.) Jeeps were even equipped with flanged wheels to run on railroad tracks. In the Philippines, such a jeep pulled a 52-ton freight train 19 miles at 20 miles per hour.

THE JEEP HAD NO KEYS, just an ignition switch, so all a thief had to do was get in and drive away. Drivers took to chaining their mechanical chargers to trees and other immovable objects. For a while, the favorite anti-theft system was removing the rotor from the distributor. This worked pretty well until enterprising ordnance men began requisitioning extra rotors and selling them to the highest bidder.

Everybody, it seemed, wanted a jeep, the enemy included. The Germans brought out a military version of the Volkswagen, but it had a top speed of only 30 mph and was completely defeated by rough terrain. The Japs tried imitating the jeep with a Datsun and it proved worse than the German version.

Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, a branch of the Army not given to sweeping pronouncements, once

(Continued on page 54)



"I thought the bed was lumpy when I was making it!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Then, rushing out of the desert at 60 miles an hour, the jeep force hit the supply caravan with a hail of incendiary bullets. Before the Germans knew what happened it was all over, and the jeeps were gone, leaving behind nothing but shattered trucks and an inferno of blazing gasoline.

The lightning jeep attack cost the Germans dearly. They had lost the gasoline needed to fight the advancing British. There was not enough fuel left to permit withdrawal, and the Mark IV tanks had to be abandoned where they stood.

But the man who gave the jeep legend its greatest shove was Vladimir Peniakoff, a Belgian-born, Cambridge-educated captain with high blood pressure, an 80% disability and a boundless enthusiasm for war. Better known as "Popski," he officially commanded a private army which for three years raised particular hell behind Axis lines in Africa and up the boot of Italy.

Popski's Private Army numbered 23 officers and men, operated with a hand-

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THE UGLY, LOVABLE JEEP

(Continued from page 53)

reported that in all his travels he "never saw a jeep that wouldn't run."

Quentin Reynolds felt that next to the Red Cross girl and Ernie Pyle, the jeep was the greatest discovery of World War 2. Pyle, himself, wrote, "I don't see how we could continue this war without the jeep." Ironically, he was killed by a sniper's bullet while using a jeep for cover on the island of Ie Shima in April 1945.

IT WAS NATURAL that the jeep mania should filter down to the civilian population, and when the first combat-worn quarter-tones were put on the market late in 1943, they sold like hot cakes. Fred Heine, a Kansas farmer, heard news of a jeep sale in Chicago on his car radio and drove there overnight. He paid \$750 for his jeep and reckoned it was one of the better bargains of his life. "We had Percherons [draft horses] on our farm before the First World War," Heine told a reporter, "but they did nothing my jeep can't do."

What many thought would be a post-war boom in jeeps failed to materialize. GIs who swore they wanted no other vehicle, ever, changed their minds as soon as they hit Civvy Street. Others had their minds changed for them: by wives who objected to the unladylike contortions necessary to get into and out of the jeep, or by girl friends who found the jeep uncomfortable and not at all suitable for dates. Some were discouraged by the OPA price of \$1,090, expecting a price closer to the cheapest prewar car.

Still, there were plenty of takers, and in brighter colors than olive drab the jeep went to work on farms and ranches, airports and filling stations. They were used by rural mailmen, forest rangers

and utility companies. Florida citrus growers used jeeps to harvest oranges. The Cleveland Indians employed a jeep to bring relief pitchers from the bull pen. With added power-takeoff points they ran welders, air compressors, dozer blades, pumps, generators and trenching machines.

Today it is impossible to travel anywhere in the world without running into a jeep, what was once a jeep, or what will again be a jeep. Egyptians frequently dig them out of desert sands where they have rested for a quarter of a century and restore them to working order. The gaily painted "jeepney" buses of the Philippines are still going strong after more than 20 years. In Mexico, jeeps are sometimes used instead of horses to test the bravery of fighting bulls. During the International Geophysical Year jeeps operated in the numbing cold of Antarctica, and you are as apt to come upon one chugging down a lonely road in the high Andes as you are at Fort Benning.

Thousands of words in dozens of languages have been written in praise of the ageless, resolute jeep. President Eisenhower ranked it side by side with the DC-3, the 2½-ton truck and the bulldozer as one of the four most important weapons not designed for combat. But probably the finest tribute it ever received was from an unknown corporal in World War 2. After a brutal shelling, he was found sitting in the shattered wreckage of his jeep, head buried in his hands, crying.

"Cheer up," someone said. "There are plenty more where that came from. They'll soon give you another jeep."

"But you don't understand," the corporal sobbed. "You see, I loved this one."

It was like that with the jeep. THE END

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Honus Wagner at bat in a 1931 exhibition game.

"Take Me Out To The Ball Game"

THE GLORY OF THEIR TIMES, by Lawrence S. Ritter. THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$7.95.

The personal stories and baseball memories of 22 of the game's great players are recalled on these pages via the wonderfully live-sounding medium of the taped interview. Lawrence Ritter has gone to their homes and sat on the front porches or in the living rooms of each of the players and has

had him tell his own story, with his own opinions, in his own words.

It makes for lively, colorful, at times hilarious reading, but there are moments of tragedy and heartbreak for individual players and teams. It also provides a fine idea of baseball then and now. Most of the players are agreed that the "good old days"—when balls were deader and fences farther back; when a player had to have brawn, but also a brain for outwitting and outthinking his opponents; when speed and strategy were hallmarks of the game, and balls were purposely darkened and made harder to see; when it was more of a pitcher's game with quick deliveries, and the game was played in under two hours with as few as two home runs having been made—were really baseball's glorious days.

Today's ball is too stereotyped, they say, with the players—some of whom, they agree, are every bit as good as the best of their own times—more concerned with the game as a business and not enough of them seeing it for what it is, a game. A few speak harshly of their ball playing years, saying that they didn't like this or that player or manager; that they should have been more money conscious; or that the pace, pressure and nervous strain were terrific. But on the whole there is an amazing consensus about the game, the players, the managers and the fans. Baseball was and is a great sport, one that offered an exciting life to remember to these 22 men who played it professionally "way back when...."

The Case For Better Railroads

MEGALOPOLIS UNBOUND, by Senator Claiborne Pell. FREDERICK A. PRAEGER, PUB., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

Today, the section of the East Coast that stretches from Boston, Mass., south to Washington, D.C., is considered, from the point of view of its unending population density, one very large city or a megalopolis. Transportation within this megalopolis is a major problem. Senator Claiborne Pell, as a U.S. senator from the state of Rhode Island and a constant commuter up and down the length of this megalopolis, has had ample opportunity to observe the problem first hand and, not too surprisingly, he became the leading Senatorial proponent of doing something about solving the transportation troubles that beset the area.

Convinced that part of the congestion could be relieved by proper utilization of the Eastern railroad routes that have fallen into a state of neglect and disrepair, Senator Pell investigated the railroad situation in other countries, particularly Japan, Western Europe and Canada, and in 1962 proposed a series of domestic railroad reforms and improvements. These proposals led to the establishment, in 1963, of the Northeast Corridor Project and the passage of the High-Speed Ground-Transportation Act of 1965. This act authorizes spending up to \$90 million in federal money for demonstration,

research and development in ground transportation in this part of the country.

In his book about regional, intercity railroad service, Senator Pell pleads for rail transportation on the grounds of "speed, safety, comfort, dependability and economy" but he is not blind to what is probably the chief argument against railroads—namely, that at present an estimated 37% of U.S. rail mileage cannot be justified on economic grounds. Studies have shown, however, that demand for rail transportation will peak again in the United States in 10 to 20 years. To be ready for it, Senator Pell argues, constructive steps for improved rail service must be taken right now. Just what these steps are, has been pinpointed by the Senator in this book. GSH

The Ordeal of Samar, by Joseph L. Schott. THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO., INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$4.50.

A gripping account of the grueling, bloody military campaign on the Island of Samar, one of the Philippine Islands, in 1901-1902; of the subsequent court-martial trial of Marine commander Major Littleton W. T. Waller, and the effect the trial had on future U.S. imperialist policies.

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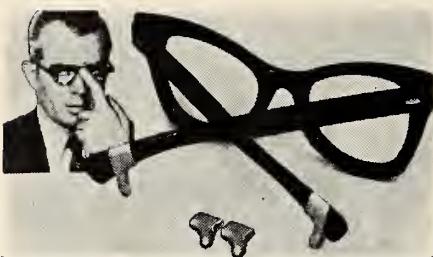
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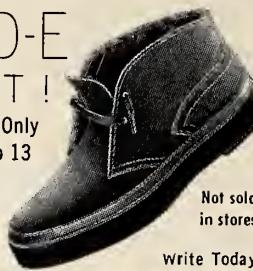
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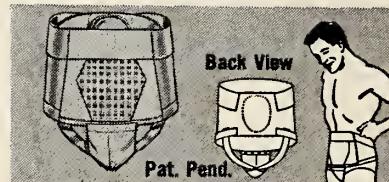
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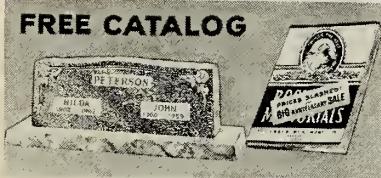
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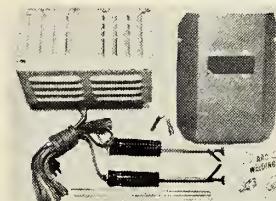
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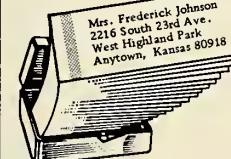
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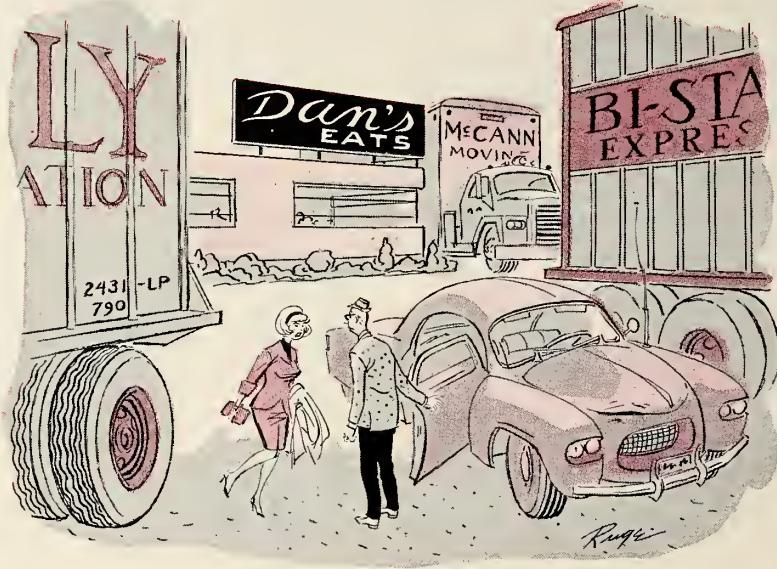


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JIM HENRY

WEIGHTY ENGAGEMENT

The sultan fell in love at first sight with the tourist's daughter. "If you let me marry her," said the sultan, "I'll give you her weight in diamonds."

"Give me a few days," answered the tourist.

"To think it over?"

"No, to fatten her up."

KENNETH H. R. SIMKIN

HOT TIP

A cowboy with nothing much to do ambled into a blacksmith's shop and picked up a horseshoe without realizing it had just come from the forge. Instantly, he dropped it, shoved his seared hand into his pocket and tried to act nonchalant.

"Kinda hot, wasn't it?" chided the blacksmith.

"Nope," replied the cowpoke, "Just don't take me long to look at a horseshoe."

JOHNNIE WILSON

IT FIGURES

It's true, without exaggeration,
That this guy's Sense of Automation
Is quite acute—it couldn't be acuter:
For when, at night, he cannot sleep,
He doesn't bother counting sheep
He simply has 'em numbered by computer.

BERTON BRALEY

A PUZZLER

The proposal to provide guaranteed annual incomes for the poor is especially puzzling to the race track crowd. It's like paying off on a horse that finishes out of the money.

WILL CONWAY

SPACE PROBLEM

Don't you hate the guy — please tell me true!
Who parks his automobile so askew

—
DO —

There's too much room for him, and not enough for you?

RUBY C. FULLER

WON'T BE LONG NOW

An optimist is a man waiting for plunging necklines to hit bottom.

SHANNON FIFE

PUFFING ALL THE WAY

I can't help but feel
That I'm getting on
When I'm faced with how fast
My a-go-go is gone.

S. H. DEWHURST

IMPERIALIST?

As an "imperialist" Uncle Sam is a decided bust—two victorious global wars and not enough new territory to fill a flowerpot.

D. O. FLYNN



"Do you suppose it's O.K. to bird watch?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



**What kind
of man uses
Vaseline Hair Tonic?**



His host has just been shot. "I saw her shoot him." "No! I just picked up the gun." "You're a liar..."



"I saw smoke pouring from the gun, my dear."

"Impossible, you're the liar."

How does he know?



.38 caliber cartridges are virtually smokeless.

Some men are hard to fool.



**The man who knows how to take care of himself
uses Vaseline® Hair Tonic.**





Winston

FILTER CIGARETTES

FULL RICH
TOBACCO FLAVOR

Flavor your fun with Winston

If you're not smoking Winston, you're missing out on the best taste in filter cigarettes.

Winston tastes good...like a cigarette should
(like your cigarette should)